THE CHIEF SECRETARY

Madras Diaries of Alexander Falconar 1790-1809

Edited by

N. S. RAMASWAMI

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MADRAS DIARIES OF ALEXANDER FALCONAR
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PREFACE

The diaries of Alexander Falconar, who was acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras in 1809, and of Matthew Campbell, an artillery Lieutenant, which are edited in this book, came into my hands four years ago under unusual circumstances. According to Mr. Harry Miller, at the time my colleague in the "Indian Express", Madras, who lent them to me to be edited, Mr. Cyril Cayley, then President of the Madras Club, came upon them in an almirah in the room in the club of a previous Honorary Secretary, who had left India by then.

No information is available regarding how these diaries came to be where they were found. The only possible connection is that Falconar, to whom seventeen of the eighteen diaries edited here belong, had built himself a house in Adyar, and that the Madras Club today stands in Adyar. Absolutely nothing is known about the provenance of these diaries in the years between 1809 and 1979, when they came into my hands. Campbell's sole diary, for the year 1823, is even more of a puzzle. Apart from the fact that he was stationed at St. Thomas Mount awhile, he had no connection with Madras.

The earliest of Falconar's diaries pertains to 1790. He had landed in India in the previous year. It is impossible to ascertain whether he kept a diary for 1789. In any case, it is lost. So are those for 1791, 1793, 1794 and 1795. From 1796 the annual diaries have survived till 1809. That was the year he became acting Chief Secretary. He left India in 1811. If he kept diaries for 1810 and 1811, as he well might have, they are not available.

Campbell's sole diary is a hotch-potch collection. It is not a diary as such, of events noted from day to day, as Falconar's are. It brings within its covers the entries a high-spirited young soldier made from time to time of notes of his marches, of the bets he took, of some text-book information

about his profession, of the details of his wardrobe, of his silver articles, of the remittances he made to clear his debts, of the letters he received from home. His diary is of limited historical interest, but we do hear through it the voice of a British soldier, often raised in high spirits, who was in India a century and a half ago.

It is perhaps an exaggeration to describe the memoranda books that Falconar and Campbell kept as "diaries". They are more in the nature of what would perhaps be called "engagement books". Each of them, published by the Male Asylum in Madras, is of equal size; seven and a half inches long and four and a half inches wide. A single page is devoted to each month so that there is no great space available to write the entries in. Much the most of Falconar's entries are in a single line ; very few run to more than one. The narrow space explains both Falconar's laconic style and my great difficulties in deciphering his entries.

The diaries contain much useful printed general information. I have reproduced the title page of one of them. But these pages are not uniform. That for 1800 runs as follows ;

"The MADRAS ALMANAC for the Year of Our Lord 1800. With Correct Lists of the Civil, Judicial, and Medical Establishments under Madras Presidency. A List is also added of the Europeans not in the King's or the Company's Employ residing at, or near, Madras, with other Matters of useful Information. Compiled and Published for the benefit of the Male ASYLUM, and printed at the ASYLUM PRESS, by the Boy's of the Charity. Price two Pagodas".

The 1805 title-page is different; "The MADRAS ALMANAC for the Year of our Lord 1805, calculated for the Meridian of Fort St. George, and serving for the East Indies in general; with correct lists of the Civil, Judicial and Medical Establishments under the Madras Presidency; A List is also added of the Europeans not in the King's or Company's service, residing under the Madras Presidency, with other matters of useful information. Price two Pagodas. Compiled by Robert Harvey, Schoolmaster to the Male Asylum, printed by the Boys of the Charity and published for the benefit of the institution. Government Press".

The 1809 title-page is, again, different, as the reader can see for himself in the illustration. Incidentally, I have

reproduced it because at the top there is Falconar's autograph. From his convoluted orthography the reader will also realise that he must sympathise with anyone who sets out to decipher it in the diary entries.

Very few of the diaries, as they reached my hands, were full and entire as originally published. Of the three I have mentioned, 1800 must have had more than two hundred and thirty-seven pages. The 1809 issue contains at least two hundred and four pages; I say at least because sections of it have been bound together irregularly, some upside down. There might have been additional sections.

Had these diaries survived entire, they would have provided useful and interesting information about the minutiae of British life and administration in the Madras Presidency at the time. The 1805 issue begins with "Contents" extending to two pages of very small type. There is a great deal of astronomical information. Then follow "Table of Madras Weights and Measures"; "Tables of Bengal, Madras and Bombay Coins"; "Table of the Chinese Money, Weights and Measures"; "Some particulars of the Coins and Measures in the Mysore Country"; "the Weights and Measures at present established in France"; "Comparative view of the several denominations of Rupees"; "Table for reducing Star Pagodas to Arcot Rupees"; "Table for Reducing Arcot Rupees to Star Pagodas"; "Table for Reducing Madras Fanams to Arcot Rupees"; "Table for Reducing Star Pagodas to Madras and Portonova Pagodas, and Madras to Stars and Portonovas", "Table for Reducing Coily and Shooly Fanams to Madras Fanams".

Then we go on a different tack ; to "Dimensions and prices of Bricks, Tiles etc" ; "Regulations for the hire of Palankeen Bearers" ; Table of Roads" ; Chronological Events" ; 'Signal for Ships or Vessels in the offing" ; "Extract of an Act of Parliament, respecting Writers and Cadets" ; Regulations for the Overland Despatch".

Equally valuable would have been the details of the "List of the Honorable Company's Covenanted Servants" ; "General Staff of the Army of the Madras Presidency" ; "Supreme Court of Judicature" ; "Commercial Residents and Collectors of Revenue" ; "Directors of the Madras Laudable Society" ; "List of Marriages, Births, Arrivals and Departures".

The relevant pages are all lost. Only those devoted to astronomy survive, and that too only in part.

The problem of deciphering the entries was acute. Hence the large number of dashes and dots that disfigure the printed page here. Falconar wrote a cursive and convoluted hand. Further, it was nearly two centuries ago that he wrote. In the result the ink has faded in many places. Moreover, as the reader will find from a typical page reproduced in illustration, when Falconar had a great deal to write down in the very limited space available to him, chaos results. It is despite my most strenuous efforts that the dashes litter the pages.

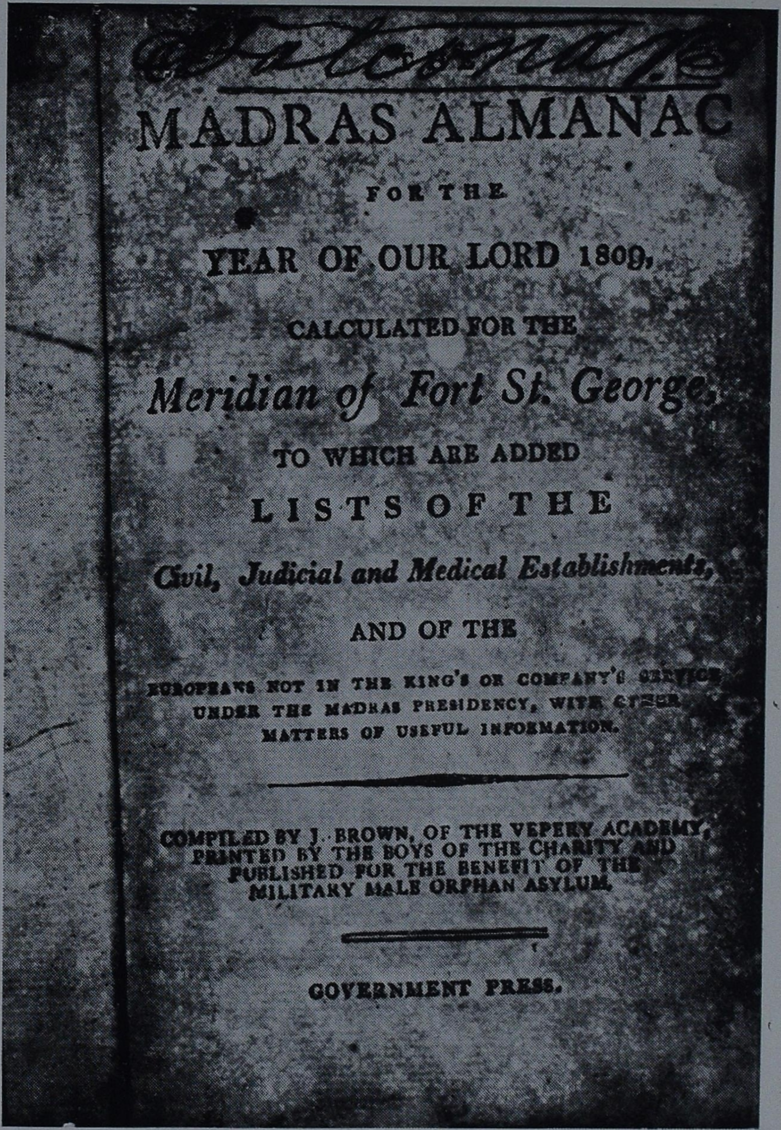
Falconar himself was fond of the dash as a device of punctuation. His dashes are represented by the usual form, ———. Mine, the result of my failure to make out his hand, are represented by dots ; thus, ... What, as the editor I have added appears within brackets. Campbell's single diary is not so difficult to decipher, but even there I have failed on a few occasions. What I have added to his text is mainly the headings.

In adding notes to Falconar's diaries, I have sometimes gone beyond the specific needs of reference and elucidation. Through these notes I have attempted to throw some little light on the conditions of the day, social and other. For, the prime importance of Falconar's diaries is as a source of information on British social life in Madras.

The best part of Campbell's diary is his little journal of a march from Nagpur to Hyderabad. It serves to show, what regimental books cannot, the conditions in the countryside. That tract still belonged to the middle ages.

38, Narasimhapuram,
Madras-600 004.

N. S. RAMASWAMI



Falconar

MADRAS ALMANAC

FOR THE

YEAR OF OUR LORD 1809,

CALCULATED FOR THE

Meridian of Fort St. George;

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

LISTS OF THE

Civil, Judicial and Medical Establishments,

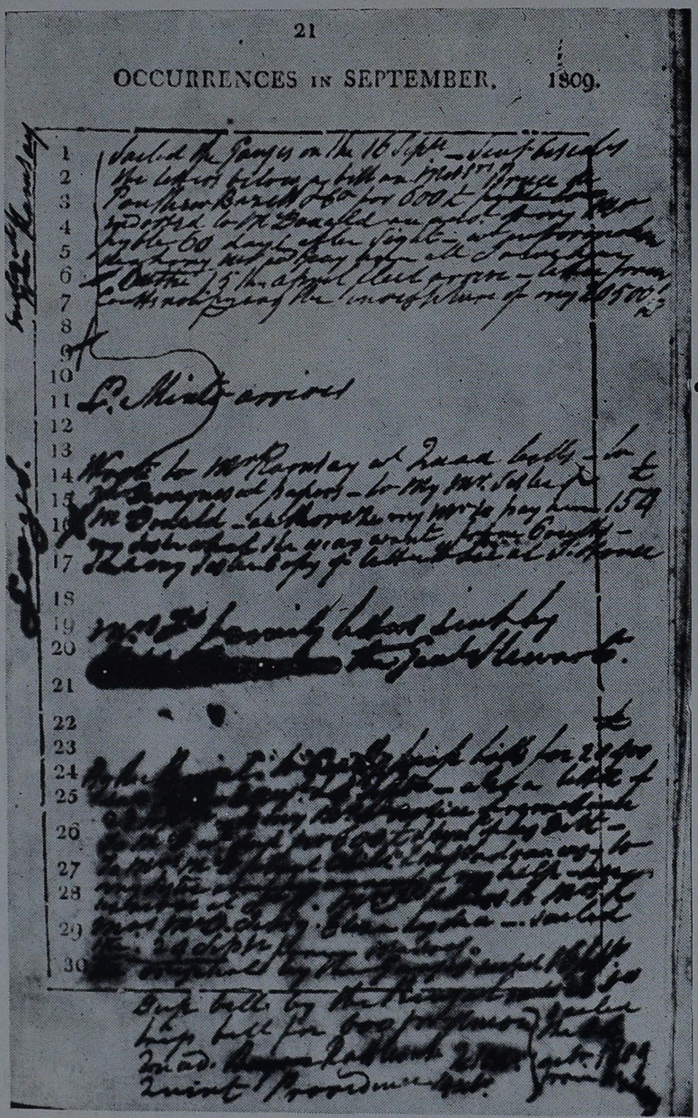
AND OF THE

EUROPEANS NOT IN THE KING'S OR COMPANY'S SERVICE UNDER THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, WITH OTHER MATTERS OF USEFUL INFORMATION.

COMPILED BY J. BROWN, OF THE VEPERY ACADEMY, PRINTED BY THE BOYS OF THE CHARITY AND PUBLISHED FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE MILITARY MALE ORPHAN ASYLUM.

GOVERNMENT PRESS.

Plate 1 : The title page of Falconar's 1809 diary. His autograph appears on top.


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OCCURRENCES IN SEPTEMBER. 1809.

Plate 2 : A typical page from Falconar's diaries. It sufficiently explains the difficulties in deciphering his entries.

INTRODUCTION

The eighteen annual diaries published here provide a kind of footnote to British Indian history towards the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century, mainly in Madras. Seventeen of them belong to Alexander Falconar who retired in 1811 as acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras. The eighteenth was kept by Lieutenant Matthew Campbell for 1823. He served in many parts of South India.

Falconar's diaries appear to be the first of their kind to be published. The journals of two Governors of Madras have appeared in print; "The Diaries of Streynsham Master" edited by Sir Richard Temple in 1911 and "The Private Letter-Books of Joseph Collet" by Henry Dodwell in 1929. Master was Governor from 1678 to 1681, and Collet from 1717 to 1720. But the diaries or journals of no Madras civilian seem to have been published so far.

The first Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras was Josiah Webbe, who was appointed to that post on July 12, 1800. Previous to that date the head of the Government Secretariat in Fort St. George was designated "Secretary to Government". Webbe, a gifted officer, who had the courage to stand up to Lord Mornington, the overweening and imperious Governor-General, filled the post only for a year when the Court of Directors of the East India Company, angered by his gloomy view of the British prospects in the decisive war against Tippu Sultan of Mysore, insisted on transferring him. He died in 1804 at the age of thirty-seven.

Falconar became acting Chief Secretary in 1809, and so he was one of Webbe's early successors, among the first in a long line of distinguished officers. On February 16 that year he notes in his diary that the Governor, Sir George Barlow, "Spoke to me to undertake the affair of Chf, Secr", and two days later, on February 18, he "assented to the proposition of Sir G. B. about C. Secry".

Two years later, in 1811, Falconar was "out of Service". Since he had first come to Madras as Writer in 1789, his career lasted only some twenty years. But that was not exceptional. Not very many of his contemporaries served in India any much longer before becoming "annuitants on the fund". Falconar died on December 10,1847, after receiving his pension for thirty-six years.

Falconar seems to have belonged to a Scottish family At any rate, the diaries say that his mother was then living in Inverness, and many of his correspondents in Europe, to whom they refer, bear Scottish names. If he was Scottish, it was hardly surprising that he should have secured nomination as Writer in the East India Company, for Henry Dundas, as President of the Board of Control for long years, dispensed patronage widely among non-Sassenachs. But then, we know nothing about Falconar until he lands in Madras in 1789. Like his contemporaries in like situation, he could hardly have been more than a boy. A rule of 1793 had laid down "that no Person shall be capable of acting, or being appointed or sent to India, in the capacity of Writer or Cadet whose age shall be under fifteen years, or shall exceed twenty-two years".

The historians of the Old Haileybury College where, from 1804, Writers appointed in the east studied, say, "In those days the qualifications required of the company's Civil Servants were of a very moderate standard". Falconar was to be Persian and "Gentoo" Translator in Madras. Where he learnt these languages there is no knowing. A few of his entries in the diaries are in Persian, but none in Tamil or Telugu. There was no question of his having learnt any oriental tongue in India, either at the College of Fort William in Calcutta or in the College of Fort St. George in Madras, for the former began its short-lived career in 1800 and the latter was set up only in 1821, when he was no longer in India. But since he had literary tastes, reading Latin and English history and buying books, it may be assumed that he was of a scholarly bent of mind when young.

Falconar's first diary dates from 1790, his second year in India. Through he seems to have made its first entry when in Madras, he was evidently in north coastal Andhra in March that year, for on April I he notes, "Commenc our Journey to Madras". He travelled by Kakinada.

Strangely enough, and critics of modern bureaucracy will reflect on this, he was appointed "Assistant at Vizag" on May 26. He sailed from Madras to his post on June 7 and arrived there three days later. Had he travelled by palki, he would have been much longer on the road. He returned to Madras on September 27.

The gradations of promotion in an earlier period were from Writer to Factor after five years, from Factor to Junior Merchant after three, from Junior Merchant to Senior Merchant after three more. But towards the end of the eighteenth century they became different. Since, in his very second year in India, Falconar was appointed Deputy Persian Translator, it is evident that he must have learnt that language by then. In any case, he held two distinct posts that year, Assistant under the Secretary in the Public and Revenue Department and also Deputy Persian Translator. On May 12 he translated what he calls "the Persian Papers" for a military officer, with whom Colonel Arthur Wellesley, later the Duke of Wellington, corresponded.

Promotion came rapidly. In 1792, only two years later, Falconar becomes "Examiner and Head Assistant" in the same department, now enlarged to "Public, Commercial and Revenue". Since his diaries from 1793 to 1795, as well as that for 1791, are not available, it is not possible to follow his career in those years. But in 1796, when the diaries resume, he had since two years been "Gentoo Translator to the Board of Revenue, Deputy Secretary in the Public, Commercial and Revenue Department, and Persian Translator to Government".

Falconar probably figures in a minor capacity in the annals of the Nawabs of the Carnatic. On December 19, 1796, Lord Hobart, the Governor, delivered to Umdat-ul-Omrah, the Nawab, a letter and a portrait received from King George III, at a ceremonial function held in the Diwankhana of the Chepauk Palace Mohammad Karim, the author of a Persian work, *Sawanihat-i-Mumtaz* says that Falconar read the Persian version in the open assembly. (The English translator of this book, published in 1940, refers to Mr "Faknar" and suggests that he might have been Major Fitzgerald. Almost certainly he was Falconar).

The diaries tell nothing about Falconar's official progress until January 28,1800, when he was "appointed Junior Member

of the Board of Revenue". (The board had been set up during the Governorship of Sir Archibald Campbell, 1786-89). He had "a conversation with Ld Clive on my appont" on the same day. Apparently he also served on the Sadar Adalat, the chief court of appeal. In 1804 a dispute seems to have arisen over arrears of his pay, and he preferred an appeal. The entries provide little information of the details. It is clear that Lord William Bentinck, the Governor, supported his plea, writing a private letter to the Chairman of the Court of Directors on his behalf. On April 16, 1806, Falconar received the Directors' reply through Bentinck. What the verdict was we do not know.

On September 10, 1806, Falconar was "appointed Senr Member & acting Presdt of the Bod. of Rev", as he puts it in abbreviated form. It is probably to this phase of his career that a controversy over currency, of which there are echoes in the records, is to be dated. It was in 1806 that the Court of Directors resolved to establish a silver standard. The controversialists exchanged minutes. One of them, Scott, was reduced to declaring that he had the right to hold views different from Mr Falconar's, while another, Hurdis, asserted that Mr Falconar had gone far beyond his terms of reference.

A more entertaining incident was that pertaining to Mr Thomas Snodgrass, who, if he did nothing else, lent his name to Charles Dickens' poetical character, who was an intimate friend of Mr Pickwick. But he did do much, though only through acts of omission. Appointed Writer in 1777, he became Resident at Ganjam in 1791. He was accused of extortion through his Dubash and was recalled to Madras. In 1797 he returned to Ganjam as Collector, that post having replaced that of Resident. But he merely found another Dubash with the same proclivities. As his minion was extorting bribes, Mr Snodgrass took his ease in a fine building on the shores of Lake Chilka, at a place suggestively called Rambha. The public revenue fell. The Government of Lord Clive, after a time, asked him for an account of his stewardship. He attributed the fall in revenue to drought, to scarcity of specie, to the disaffection of certain zamindars and so on and so forth. The Board of Revenue minuted to the Government, "A more extraordinary statement in extenuation of a gross defalcation of revenue has, we believe, never before been submitted by a Collector".

The Government recalled Snodgrass at the end of 1800 and after remaining "without employ" at the presidency for four years, he returned to England. The Directors refused him any pension. Thereupon, he adopted a novel device to coerce them. One day, having purchased "some tattered garments that had seen better days and an old broom, and having attired himself in the former and armed himself with the latter", he set up business as a sweeper in front of East India House in London. He told the passers-by that, though he had served his masters faithfully, they had now left him to starve. Out of sheer shame the Directors were obliged to grant him a pension. The next day, "attired in frock coat and tall hat", he drove in a coach and four to East India House to thank the Directors, as he said, for having increased his income to £ 5,000 a year. Mr Thomas Snodgrass had had much the better of his argument with his former employers in Madras and London.

Finally, in the last phase of Falconar's career, he was appointed to act as Chief Secretary to Government in February, 1809. The diaries contain a reference to a dramatic event that year when Sir George Barlow, the Governor, ordered that Thomas Parry and his accomplices, who were stirring up trouble for the Government over the debts of the Nawabs of the Carnatic, be deported. There are faint echoes in the diaries also of the "White Mutiny", or the revolt of the Company Army officers, and of the Vellore mutiny.

It seems appropriate that the very last entry in the diaries should relate to a ship. Underlying British power in India was command of the seas.

Nothing is known of Falconar after his retirement in 1811. He could hardly have been more than forty years old at the time. Perhaps the climate proved too much for him. He had lost some of his children in Madras. In any case, he left the service in 1811. He survived for thirty-six years.

If only Falconar had been more expansive, and had not contented himself with what look like books of memoranda, his diaries would be invaluable for the study of Madras history. But, even as they are, they are of no little importance. The years of Falconar's service were the years of the final British achievement

of power in south India. His very first entry marks the beginning of the third Mysore war. His most dramatic entry records the death of Tippu Sultan, the end of the fourth and final Mysore war, and the real beginnings of British authority in south India.

In his laconic fashion Falconar indicates some interesting developments. The most revealing is that the British were so apprehensive of a Mysore attack on Madras and nearby that they mustered a militia and drilled with arms. There had been a militia in Madras. It now became important. Evidently the authorities remembered what Hyder Ali had done in the second Mysore war With Tippu Sultan's death all danger was removed. Incidentally, it is remarkable that the news of the event should have reached Madras the very same day, May 4, 1799 Could there be anything more to it than meets the eye ?

The other historic figures of the time are the Nawabs of the Carnatic. Mohammad Ali does not figure in them, but there are a few references to his successor, Umdat-ul-Omrah, to the latter's ill-fated son, Ali Hussain, and to the eventual successor, Azim-ud-daula. The historian cannot again help wishing that Falconar had been more communicative.

The diaries are valuable for the social history of Madras. They show us how a leading British official lived. The Falconars seem originally to have rented a house, we do not know exactly where, but no doubt somewhere on the Choultry Plain. Subsequently he built himself one in "Adiar", in 1800. This was only four years after James Brodie had built his "castle" there Falconar seems to have enjoyed boating on the river, to judge from some of the entries. He was not deterred by Brodie's fate , he was drowned on the river

There are a few glimpses of Egmore, where Falconar's wife, "Mrs F", as he primly calls her, frequently betook herself. It was a kind of sanatorium in those days, incredible as the notion might seem today. None of the older parts of the city, neither Mylapore nor Triplicane, is mentioned. Nor, for that matter, is Fort St. George itself.

A man of cultivation, for he read and bought books, was musically inclined and played chess. Falconar was immensely domesticated. He had a large family. Some of his children died, but the others he sent home. One can sense his anxiety as he ships them, apparently without any escort, and his relief when he hears that they had arrived safely.

To his mother, he sends large and regular payments. There were also many other beneficiaries, in India and in Britain. He seems to have been a "warm" man, investing and lending money on a large scale, though, on a few occasions, he does borrow it also. He was very kind and liberal towards his family and friends.

Falconar seems to have been fond of racing He does not fail to make a reference to them over the years. Like nearly everybody else in his time, he was interested in horses There are some references to his buying and selling them and their accoutrements.

All the Indians that flit through the pages are men of finance, with one exception "Narsu", a servant of his, goes on pilgrimage to "Tripatti". With the others he has money dealings, lending or borrowing, "Runga Pilla", "Visanath Thakur". Yugappa "Chitty", "Jey Ram", "Arnachellam", "Mutaiya"

On the whole, the diaries produce an impression of their author as of a kindly, cultivated and domesticated British official

Our second diarist, Lieutenant Matthew Campbell, arrived in India, as he tells us in his hotch-potch of a journal, here published, on February 13, 1821 He served at St. Thomas Mount, Tiruch , Hyderabad, Jalna, Nagpur and Bangalore We leave him in Bangalore towards the end of 1830. We know nothing whatever about him after that

His diary indicates that he was a jolly soldier, at the same time desirous of improving himself. Hence the "words of command for the sword exercise" with which his diary opens. The sword is obsolete as a weapon, but the details as well as the text-book information about "the several parts of a cannon" which follows will still be read with interest

Then occurs the most interesting part, the journal of a march from Nagpur to Hyderabad made in the May of apparently 1823. though there is no precise information. It is a short

account, but it tells something about conditions in the countryside, with the tiger still unpleasantly prominent.

The long "statement" of the letters Campbell received from relatives at home, Ethel, Edward, William and two others; "H.M.C." and "A.C." serves to show how slow communications between the two countries were. Letters from England took at least half a year to reach India.

Light-hearted that he was, Campbell indulged in betting with his friends. Some of them, as recorded here, are hilarious. Incidentally, we learn that State lotteries are no new inventions in India today. If he was light-hearted, Campbell was Scottish enough to be careful about money. He did incur debts, but he arranged to pay them off. Finally comes the "recipe for milk punch" This strikes the true note in respect of the jolly soldier.

The Chief Secretary and the Artillery Lieutenant, between the two, provide glimpses of civilian and military life in south India some two centuries ago.

ALEXANDER FALCONAR

1790 - 1809

1790

January

4. Tipos first Attack of the Travancore Lines viz. Decr 29.[1]
9. Intelligence of it reachd Madras.[2]

February

3. Vestal arriv'd at Anjango.[3]
6. Wrote Mother to go by the Pigot, but too late will go by next conveyance.
13. Pigot sailed Holland.
19. The Vestal arrived from Bombay with Genl Meadows.[4]
26. The Anniversary of my Aunt's Nuptials 1768.

March

3. Wrote Mrs Chitty & Mr............, my Mother. Dispatchd to Madras. Clerk left us.
7. The Goudis left us.
9. Recvd Letter from my Mother[5] 14 Apl. 1789.

April

1. Commenc our Journey to Madras.
Tumparapilly
Waghora
Vintacottah
....
Cockanada

6 and 7. ....Yates & Parsons at................& ourselvs at Amblepoor

24. Arriv'd at Madras----a Bilious Attack--confind for 10 days.

May

1. Grant[6] & Wilks ..... to camp

2. The Minerva Capt. ...... arriv'd—— Brought my commission and Letters from Mrs Chitty & My Sister Accnts of the Death of my Brother Lewis, at Sea, on his Passage to Jamaica, of a Fever —— Williams appointed in Council from home——in this Week Keating[7] appointed to the Council of Chicacole and Crawford[8] to Ganjam.

12. Translated the Persian papers for Mcaulay .... who went on the 14th to camp —— Major Hart on the 10th took them & promisd to convey them to Mcaulay

17 Genl Medows embarked on the Vestal————for the Army ...... arrivd there on the 23rd & the Army was on the march on the 26 On this Day/17th/sent Geo 2 Prs Books 2½ yds country Cloth — Gregory[9] appointed 2nd of Vizag.

26. Appointed to be Assistant at Vizagapatam
Army march from Trichy Plain [10]

June

1. Arriv'd the Triton Indiaman Capt Agnew.

2 Arriv'd Ld. Thurlow ..... Mr Davis and the Hindostan with
Misses Lydia Davidson
Chitty
Fisher, and
Falconar
————
Miss McLean
Miss Cosgrave

July '90

In this Mo. my Appointment of second at Vizagapatam announced in consequence of orders from the Company Directory that all Writers should be 4 years at Madras, before they could be appointed to another Settlement

6. Appointed Deputy Persn. Translator.

7. Embarked on board the ship Indus for Vizag, Capt Dixon.

10. Arrived at Vizag.

13. Recd official Information of my Appointment P Translator

26 Wrote my Mother.

27. Mrs Chitty.

24. Dispatchd my Letters to my Mother & Mrs Chitty with a Bill on London for 100 Strng payable in 3 Months . ... Via Bengal to go by the ....

25. Wrote my Mother again & Mrs Chitty ... ...via Madras ... . to go by a China Vessel———(Two lines illegible here Then,) I sent the 2nd Bill for 100£ by this Vessel, the Adml Hughes

1st Augt, Adml. Hughes sails

16. Wrote Tom Lyon.

17. P. McIntosh

21 Mrs Devayany, inclos'd to Mrs Chitty London & at Ross Madras .... .. to go on the Houghton..... ...... dispatchd to Madras also the 21th

29 Wrote to (six words illegible here) and advice of acceptance of 800 Rs.

21 Geo. Davidson kill'd by a Six Pound Shot on the Storming Party of Dindigul.[11] The Houghton sail's for Europe, from Madras

August

26. Lent out 500 M P. to bear Interest at 12 12 p.c. to the ....Bramin.

September

4 Arriv'd W Hastings

5 Arriv'd the Inca

10th Agreed with Dixon to take my (a Persian word) Collog cum Song dis Muslin & muster long Cloth Rice. Muggadooties[12]

11 Sept. Set out from Waltair on the morng of the 11th arrivd at Timperapilly at ½ past 6 A. M Wrote my Sister & Mrs D.

14. Accnts of success arrival Sr C. Oakley Govr .... [13]

13 Wrote Mrs D.

14 Wrote Mr D.

17 Wrote Mr D.

19 Wrote a................Note Mrs D.

20. Miss Lydia Davidson

—— Miss Davidson

21 Mrs Davidson... . ... Money Eveng

22. Miss Falconar....... added a............to the former ....

23. Miss Davidson

25 Miss D. Expects Tapal
Do. Mrs D

26 Miss Falconar
Septr 27th, Arriv'd at Madras from Vizag to attend my appointments of Dy. Pr Translator and Assistant under the Secretary in the Pub Department

October first

Recd my Allowance of D. P Translator for 2 Months viz July & August---deposited it in Runga Pilly............with the rest of my pay as follows.

	Pags	
At Interest since the 21 Aug '90 at 12 pr 6 A	222	10
At Int, 12 pr 6 since 27 Sept 90	300	
Recd 7 Paid to R. Pillai 2 Months 8 Pay Pags	40	
Do Do———————— Pag.	40	
Do Do 4 Mts House Rent at 10 pagds	40	
Do Do 4 Mts Subsistence	34-10-48	
	676-10-48	
Gave Rangah Pillah my Pay for Sept --- Viz P. J	20	
(Three words illegible)	20	
House Rent	10	
Subsistence	3-23-25	
Travelling Charge from Vizag for Septr	50	
From Private purse	734-33-73	

14; Swallow Arrvd, Sir Chas Oakley

21; Bot a Mahogany Wine Cooler

29, Bought a Burian 40

November

Became a Subscriber to the Pub Rooms for this Mo[14] My poor .... on this & the End of Octr

11 ; Recd from Bengal Letters from my Mother date 28 April & May '90 per the Howlis via Vizag

December

9 ; Allowd . ... and a Gentoo Year from this Date.

8 ; Lord Cornwallis arrivd from Bengal in the Vestal Frigate [15] Appointed this Month a Commissioner of the Court of ....

16 ; Runga P gave back 300 of the 500 ps lent him at Int the 1 Octbr 90.

1792

January

From 2 to 9 At Ingram's.

11. Arrived wt Mrs J , Misses Fischer D. & ....and landed at Madras

February

15. Paid Lydia 100 Pags in part of 500 Pags.

24. Treaty of Peace with Tipoo [1]

At the bottom of the page , In this Mo.

March

15. Paid Lydia 150 Pags in part of 500.

18. Wrote Mr ... ., Mrs Chitty & my Mr pr Northumber—land Do.

Ramnappa for (a Persian word) . ... and favorably.

22 Began ... . Pipe Madira

30. Began ... ... Chest Brown & Whitford.

31. 2 carts firewood

April

10 Stodart appointed to Vizag [2]

17 Brown appointed to the . . ... W. House.[3]

18. Miss Fischer left us for Tranquebar.[4]

1796

January

9. Saild for England the freighted ship Chichester

February

27. Sailed for England the Ld. Thurlow Minerva Rodney Frances & Hillsbro—— £ 50.

March

5 and 6 *Commenced the Long Shore Winds.*

19. Long Shore Winds violent -- before this very moderate.[1]

23. Returned the Persian grey

May

1. A fine shower.

3 Commenced the Land Winds.

8. Arrived the new military Regulations.[2]

ie *My sister left us*

June

2. Rain

14 About this time Lulu got his first Tooth.

August

7. Lady Hobart departed this Life near 12 at Night--buried the .... in Church [3]

20. Sailed for Engld the E. Wycombe & A. Dundas. Wrote my mother .... 50 £ my Br Mr D Mrs C & Mrs Mac ntosh. May Hall. Also wrote T. Grant.

27. Wm born at II 3/4 past afternoon

September

10. Arrived the Dublin, Thetis Bridgewater & Europa from England.

October

1. Boddam arrives from England.[4]

2. Wrote my Mr & Mrs Chitty pr Georgiana via Bengal sent 100 £--

1797

January

1. Yugappah Chitty signed my two Bonds for pags.
5. Arrived from Trincomale[1] Essex, Ld. Macartney, Ld. Camden, Genl Goddard, ---, Manship & Wm Pitt.
7. Sailed Do for Bengal with Orpheus, Victorious, Centurion and La Sibille.
9. Arrived from Engld the Rockingham, Hawkesbury, Melville Castle, Charlotte, Airly Castle——Duncan Grant arrived.
13. Arrived Mrs Young from Arcot.
14. Do. James Grant.
19 Wrote my mother with dup. 100 £ via Bengal.
20 Wrote Mrs Chitty .... town clerk James Grant.
24. Govr. proceeded to the south.

February

1. Sailed the Marquis Cornwallis....my mr & Mrs C. Arrived the Berwick
2. Arrive Genl Harris[2] & Grant from Bengal.
11 Govr returned
12. Arrived the Bellona, Walter Boyd——freighted ships.
13. Races commenced.[3] Arrived the Admiral.
17. Arrived from Engld the Sir A. Lushington ....fleet.
28. ....resigns from M. Dept & appointed Collector.

March

1. Harriet about this time engaged herself to Fullarton.[4]
3. Webbe appointed to be Secry with two subs.[5]
4. Commenced the long shore winds
6. Quitted my former & occupied Taylor's House.
19. My little boy began to teeth.
22. Little William & his cousin Young christened together.
28. Wrote Mrs Chitty & my mother——with Remittances to the former

2022 odd——to the latter 10K odd————pr Rockingham duplicate pr Princess Charlotte........sailed............

20. Wrote Mrs Chitty by the Resolution with two Bills for 200 £ & 150 £. Sailed the 31st. March——Grant went——— wrote by him to Mr Dundas with a petition to the King.

April

1 Finished reading the very elegant letters of Abul.................. also the works of the learned Lowth & Harris, the latter entitled Hermes, an English grammar.

7. The Company's Letter delivered to the Nabob.*

9. Fullarton went.

11. Commenced reperusing the........and phrasing Fables of.................

16. Saild from Trincomale the spice Indiaman (the........) under convoy of....................

18. Received from...........two pipes Madeira at........pipe........ begin 10th May.[7]

27. Born Mrs Young's 2nd Boy.

May

10. Began (some Persian words).

From 12 to 14. Finished reading the posthumous works of Gibbon.[8] Some gentle showers of Rain.

16. Land wind set in——finished the New Testament which I had commenced reading on the 26th Aug last.

20. Commenced once again a perusal of the Roman History —Goldsmith's—taking on my way Suetonius Biography, Sallust C. Conspiracy & J. War——Horace Virgil and intending to finish with Gibbon's Decline & Fall.[9]

.30. My little Boy's teething recommenced............

June

2. My little Boy's first tooth appeared.

8. My little boy had a teething irruption.

22. My darling little Boy's second Tooth.

24. Wrote Grant pr ....

26. Little William's 3rd tooth appeared.

July

1. Paid 1/2 years Rent for my House to Lautour [10]
6. Three Persian words----My little Boy's fourth tooth out.
7. Received the first Apollo---June 20th '97---my little Boy's sore eyes.
9. Earl Talbot arrives from England.
23. Sore eyes better.
25. Arrived from the N' at our house Mr & Mrs Fullerton.
28. Aris, L. George, Houghton, M. Lansdowne & Minerva arrive from England.

August

2. Britannia arrived ...... from . ...
8. Arrived the Rose -- Ld. Thurlow & Hillsborough.
23. Sailed the first Div. of the armament to Manilla.[11] Died old Andrew.
27. My little Wm. taken ill with his 2nd tooth--Diarrhoea.
28. Arrived news of peace with France & Russia.[12]
31 Died old --Dr Souza -- my --- Kerry.

September

3. Sailed for Malacca & Amboina[13] the Chichester, Busbridge & Minerva.
4. Date of dispatches pr Tellicherry.
5. Little Williams 2nd sett of upper teeth appeared.
10. My Sister delivered of a Girl about 3 in the Morng.
25. Christened the younger Younge.
26. Sailed for Msu Mr & Mrs Fullerton.[14]
18. Sailed for Engld the K. George, M. Lansdowne & Hillsbro Wrote Mrs G & my Mr -- Grant with a Bill for 1100 & ---. To Clerk with a 3rd Bill 800 L & his commission ....
30. Died, in the Eveng, my lovely William.

November

21. Two French frigates cut the Brisk --- out of the Roads.
26. Yeats arrived.

December

2. Arrived from England the Ld. Walsingham, E. Spencer, Hawke and P. Wm. Henry --.
10. Yeats went --- arrived the Malacca Fleet.
19. Kerrs Daughter christened.

1798

January

1. H. E. 120, 21 --- S 78 , 19
7. Lt. A. proceeds to Columbo.[1]
9. Kershy 36.6.
11. Arrived from Bengal the Hawkesbury and Macartney.
13. First despatch from home by the new system, overland.[2]
14. Arrived an overland despatch.
18. My two dear girls inoculated 5 P. M.[3]
29. Races commence. Ld Hobart arrives.[4]

February

1. H. E. 85 , 12 -- S 77 , 41.
3. The Dundas, Wycombe and .... arrive, and my Brother John.
4. John came on shore. .... Bengal homeward Indiamen.
7. At night Eliza dangerously ill.
8. In the morning do. ...... better in the forenoon and eveng.
9. Considered out of danger.
18. Long shore wind day.
20. Sailed for Europe Ld. Macartney and Hawkesbury--Ld. Hobart and Genl. Harris succeeded --- Lydia feverish.
22. Very high fever.
23. Iruption appears.
28. Smallpox turned.

March

1. H. E. 98 ; 25-- S 77 , 13,
13. Sir John Shore saild from Bengal for Europe.[5]
14. Bought a new Europe charriot.[6]
17. Sir A. Clark assumed the administration of the Govt.[7]

April

1. H. E. 118 ; 19--S 97 , A.
3. Young Fullarton born.
4. Bought a Horse bandy and Harness for my Br John 200 pags.

6. Enteıta'ned John Margaret Coachman.[8]

7. Arrived the -- William from the Cape.

9 Concluded a Bargain with George for his large persian Horses value 500 pags ; bot them at the rate of £ 50.

II. Bought a pair of Bays from Mr. S Johnston.

26. Arrived Ld. Mornington.[9]

May

1. About this time recd accounts of the loss of the three Bombay homewd Indiamen-- I burnt, the other two taken by the French

H. E 137 ; 12--- S 105 ; 20

8 Burnt the country ship Fairly

9. Saild for Bengal La Virginie, with the Earl of Mornington.

18. Ld. Mornington took charge of the Supr. Govt[10]

21. My little persian very ill with the Gripes.

24 Advanced 200 pgs. to Tullah on account of my monthly allowance of 50 pags pr mensem to Mrs Younger.

31. Very heavy showers of rain all night.

June

1. H. E. 148, 29. .... S 108, 12

3 Mrs Young returned to us from the ....

July

1 H. E. 155; 33—— S 101 , 19.

3. Gave Tolloh 50 pag on account of my allowance to Mrs Young for last m.

20 Bought my little ....

26. La petite born at 3/4 a. m.

August

H. E. 142 ;——S. 100 ; 27

2. Advanced to J ; Tulloh 50 pags my allowance to Mrs Young for last month.

4 Advanced to my Brother John 200 pags as a present to provide him with necessaries for the approaching campaign.

6. My little ones begun to drink asses milk.

7. Sent D. Grant, at his request 50 pag on loan and made him a present of fifty more.
9. Wrote to Mrs L. Colquhain Grant--Gordon Murray & Co.
13. Went to Asim Khan's house.[11]
15. Arrived from Engld the ship Good Hope.
21. Arrived from Engld in the Dover Castle, Ld. Clive.[12]

September

1. H. E. 132 ; 9—— S. 101 ; 15.
9. 50 pags to Mary for last mo.

October

1. Arrived Alek............ in the Osterly. H. E. 162 ; 12
2. Advanced Alek 50 pags.
4. Presented Evans with 60 pags in all.
17. Sailed for England Ld Camden, Dundas, Good Hope, Dover Castle & Busbridge.
20. Advanced Mrs Younge 50 pags.
21. Equipped myself with a variety of Pan....and W........
24. Rd. accounts of Sir H. Nelsons victory over the French, fought at Rositta.[13]
29. Return from Asim Khan's house.

November

1. H. E. 171 ; 25-- S 101 ; 6.
13. Despatched overland a letter with 175 £ for my mr. under cover to Mrs C. 100 of this for my mr 75 for Chas.
25. Yeats arrived

December

1. H. E. 169; 8............ S 102; 30
7. Bderiastderamd ki bust huzur upya mal L. Y. der ammaut ast
11. Saunders resigns, Petrie sworn in[14] Yeats off.
15. Letter overland to Mrs C & Bills for £ 175——75 of which for........................100 for my mr.
17. The militia mustered.[15]
18. Lent Mr Arthur 100 pags............Buchanan............A. S. S.
31. Ld Mornington arrives from Calcutta.[16]

1799

Major Alexander Allen care of Mr and Mrs Thos. Raikes, Merchants, London

January

2. Ld Mornington...............here. ....50 pay-in all 150
   Address of Mr Jeffrey,
   Geo. Jeffrey,
   168, Strand, London.
7. Arrived the Septr... ... .ships from the Cape.
10. Kerrs little Baby born............ ...named Lydia................died the 15th
11. Mrs Chitty Busby near Watford Herts, England. Care of P. Corbett Esq , E. I House
15. Died little Lydia Kerr.
19. Alek D appointed to the Cavalry.
20. Arrived from the Nd (?) Mr & Mrs Henty
27. Genl. Harris............for camp at...........
28. Detected in intrigue

February

1. ....the Death of Mr Cherry assassinated by the savage Vizier at Lucknow............ ...clash.[1]
5. Mr. Bushby Sawyer shot himself.
7. Sailed for Engld the Triton with the French prisoners convoyed by the Cornwallis.[2]
9. L . ..... left us for a few days........ Tranquebar
10. M & her boy left us for a change of air for Wm.
12. Arrived from Amboyna the Gloucester
13. Began to move things to Grants on accnt. of Looting.[3]
20 Purchased Bushby's lame horse.
21. Earl of Wycombe arrives.
25. The Grants return from Tranquebar.
27. Recd from.......... ....Co's Bonds as .... 5366.

28. At eight on morng of 1st March saild the Princess of Wales.

21. Despatched the following Letters per ship Pncess of Wales which sailed on the 28 February; The Revd L. Kerr, Mrs.........from Kerr, Mrs Falconer from............, Mrs Falconer from self with guad. Bill for 175 £ at 6 ms sight on Messrs, Mrs Chitty from Mrs Kerr, Mrs Dyers from John, Mr Robt Lundie from Mr J. McDonald, Captn MacKenzie 36 Regt. from Arthur.

27. B. appd S. F. D. M.

March

6. Began to exercise at the mil. Drill with arms.
7. Arrived the news of Sir J. B. Warner's victory over the Brest fleet.[4]

11. Recd accounts of the Loss of the Tibettum (?), at Bengal, by fire.

15. Communication with the Army interrupted.[5]

16. Recd accnts that the La Jubilee had found & captured the Pearl Frigate.

8. Four indiamen sail from Ceylon to Europe-viz Duke of Montrose, Barrington, London & Walpole.

April

3. Recd accnts of Genl Harris' first brush with Tipoos army on the 27 March at Malvally[6]——Sent Mary 3 Dz. Wine, tea & Tub of Sugar.

12. Fleet arrivd from Engld & the Cape as per Margin. (In the margin) ; Ship Thames, do Q. Charlotte, do Cornwallis, do Alligator, Ship Exeter

19. Arrived from the Nore the Walpole.

22. The Dublin arrives from the Nore.

May

4. Seringapatam taken at 2 O'clock. Tippoo Sultan Killed and his sons and Sardars taken prisoner.[7]

7. Began to provide for my 2 little girls' departure for Europe.

9. Arrived from the Cape the .... & second fleet of transports with the 86 Regt. (In the margin); Ocean. Coverdale, Thames, Orpheus & Sarah Christiana.

11. Letters from Genl. Harris confirming the report of the capture of Seringapatam.

12. Land winds commence.

18. Addressed my mr. per S. Christians--sent 100 £ enclosed for Mrs C (In the margin); Mrs Chitty, Mr .... ; my mother.

19. Little M ... ... Malabar.

20. Sailed the S. Christiana packet.

30 Allamperva camp[8] .... Heard from John.

9. Hurkarrah[9] reports the taking of Seringaptm whispered same report gains further ground by the arrival of the Hurkarrah.

June

2. David.
3. Majlis.

July

31. Arrived from Engld the H. E. I., True Briton, M. of Lansdown, Alfred Thurlow.

August

1. Wrote by the Cornwallis letter for my mr with 200 £ 60 of which to Mrs ... .

2 Arrived the ---- & Fred Chitty.

5 Arrived the Baldwin Lt Pitt.

6. Indisposed - took medicine.

11. Wrote by Cornwallis to Mr D, Mrs -- -- per Walpole for my mr & Mrs G under cover to Cornwall with --- 200 to the former.

14. Wrote my mr with a draft for 50 £ on Grants agents.

15 My little girls embarked on the Cornwallis.

16. Sailed the Cornwallis. Born my Little Caroline at 9 O'clock A. M.

21. Arrived the Rose
26. Arrived the Minerva & Britannia.
27 Richardson 16
George 12
Dupuy 18

September

5. Sailed the Govr Genl for Bengal in the E. Howe, convoy Sybelle.

October

5. Sir Ed Hughes arrives from Bengal.
7. Mary left us at night.
11. Addressed the Bd. with respect to ---- by --- -- ---.
18 Recd accounts of Johns being wounded.
19. Wrote to Allan about ---- by -- Letters of Credit & specimens of --- ---- --- ---- Mrs S for Sir Ed. Hughes
21. and 22. Wrote Mrs Chitty & Mr Devayney for Calcutta Mrs J. Drake, Mrs Home & Mrs Alkane, sailed the fleet & Sybelle.
26 Wrote the N.
27. Begun with my Sasterlaa (?)

November

6 Int pd on 2 Bonds for 3000 pags and 320 pags. from 11 Decr 1797 to 1st - Nov 1799 Nos 370 & 378
27. John arrived from camp. His money

51 mohurs	31 Swami pag[10]
89 half do.	4 Hydree new
15 qr do.	21 do old
	178 stars
	235
——— 397 plus mark	235 equal to 632 Jewels

December

5. Won bonds for amounts to 1000 pags.[11]
[In the pages after the sheet devoted to December there is a kind of synopsis for 1799, noting dates and amounts of drafts sent fo various persons by various ships. The last entries are,]
15. (August), My little girls embarked on the Cornwallis.
16. Sailed the Cornwallis with my own little girls.

1800

(First diary)

January

I	H E	178,5,40	142,35,40
	S.	98,44,70	84,6,30
		277,5,30	

February

I.	120,27,70	117,7,36
	78;38,30	90,5,70
		207,13,20

March

I.	H E	145,8,40	gs,35,--
	S	90,5,74	

April

H. E	136,16,16
S W.	91,39,30
	228,- 40

12. Settled accounts with .... , balance in my favour Rs 1656,II,24

14. Wrote my mother, Allan, 3 N D. & Mrs C acquainting .... , & rhe current news-- Sailed the 15th.

15. Lent Mr S pag 1660 at 10 pr %

May

H. E	126,8,30
S W.	91,26,30

June

H. E	137,23,70
	89,39,70
	260, 9;60

21 Date of the ... .of my grandchildren,

22 Recd 180 pags being Int on Bonds Nos 1061 & 615,

26. Recd from Moohak 740 ps in part payment lent to him on the.. ....

30. Commenced the operations at my ground at Adiar.[1]

July

H E. 142,38,26
S W. 89,39,70
232,33,10

1 Lent McLautaur Sr ps 2260.

7. Lent to Mclautaur Sr ps 700

II Recd Int 142 ps on Mrs John's Bond.

13 Arrived the China fleet /5/ from England with the agreeable intelligence of the arrival & welfare of my girls, in England.

August

H E. 109,25,50
S W. 87, 2,30
196,28.....
S W. 51,15,70
H. E. 41,11,40
92,27,30

3. Commenced B. M. course

4 Recd my pay for July 833
32
13,12

Pd Writer for 1, wages... 90,15,10
Balance for June 19,17
S E. for Aug 61, ...
170,32,10

Viz in Bank
170,32,10 Notes 120
165,12, In cash 43,12
163,12

17. Lent Mclautaur at interest 650. Kept in hand 50.

September

H. E 107, ...
S. W. 72,17,40
179,17,40
H. E. 44, 7,50
S W 44,40
89, 3,50
S. W. 90,39, ...
179,42;50
18;42,10
198;40,60

5. Lent Lautaur 870 pags at interest being part of my pay for Augt & interest on Bond No...............

19. Commenced digging the foundations for my new house.

20. Accnts of the fall of Dhundiah.[2]

30. Bathed & pil.

November

H. E.	96;36;10
S. W.	79; 6;30
	175;42;40
H. E.	25;24;40
S. W.	86;32;40
	16 ....
	5;15
	193;27;40

14. Recd Int on Bonds 763 & 768 amtg to pags 360.

15. Pd to my E for........ 6 pag 30 d for Mary minus........ pag 50.

17. Advanced McLauture the above 360 pags together with 110 of the Int --- --- ---and a balance of my Novr pay amotg to 260 pags, in all to pag 730 to run at Int after deducting 540 pag, viz. .... runs from 1st Feby to 31 Oct inclusive or 9 mos.

December

H. E.	127;39;56
S. W.	79; 6;30
	207;1;........

1. Recd Interest on the following bonds for this year Viz Bond.

N	790	pag	120	Of this pd the Writer 203; I being balance for --, -- 80 pag advance for this
	792	do	120	
	793	do	120	
	796	do	79;38;51	
	786	do	300	
			739;38;51	

26. Recd interest on bond No. 806 viz 240 pags.

1800

[Second diary]

January

2. John my brother appointed Fort Adjutant of Poonamallee.[1]

10. Lodged 1000 pags. on accnt of John in the 8 pr Cent decennial Loan.

15. Yates off,

22. Wrote Allan pr Manship dup -- --- --- in regard to the types -- with Book for --- remarks.

    [On oppósite page] ; Wrote my Mother pr Manship -- dup pr the Lansdowne with a Letter of Credit on Coutts house dated 2nd Janry for 200 £ annuity for my mother & children.

23. Wrote the type founders a letter of instructions.

    [On opposite page] ; Lost my bay horse.

25. Mrs F. wrote my Mr. our girls--Allan Mrs Chitty Mrs McGilvrai wh. some coins I sent pictures and gold snuff box to my Mr. all by C. Grant, who arvd on the Lansdown.

    [On opposite page] ; Wrote Mr Dev. on the subject of my Gram.

27. Sailed Manship & Lansdown.

28. Appointed Junior Member of the Bd. of Rev.

    [On opposite page] ; Had a conversation with Ld. Clive.[2]

29. John off to Poonamallee.

30. Took my seat at the Bd. of Revenue.

February

14. Carpet.

15. Recd the pleasing intelligence of the arrival of my little Girls at the Cape on 15 Oct. Sailed 25th. do

18. Relieved from the Duty of Persn Transtr to the Bd. of Rev-- increased allowances as Persn. Transtr to Govt.

April

2 My sister had a boy.

10. My sisters little boy died.

15 Lent Sewells house 1660 pag at 10 pr a/O running Int.

May

6. Purchased a gold snuff box for pag 100.

19 Recd accnt of Sewells death on the........... ....at sea.

June

6 My allowance as Per Tr stopped for all the month of May... ... . and so to continue till July 1801

9. Wrote Lady C.

17 Gen Read examined.

18. My sisters poor Boy died.

19. A new arrangement for the Secry Departmt the same as those in Bengal, took place.

27 ———Grant for my Ground at Adiar.

July

1 Lent Mr Lautour 7 Co pag 2260 on demd. at 10 pr .. ..

12. The Ld. Nelson & 3 Indiamen arrive.

16. The Walthamstow & 3 Indiamen arrive

21. Cook attends the Bd.[3]

1801

January

1. Mrs F for Letchmi 2 pags.
3. In this mo Caroline commenced walking in her 17th month.
6 I recommend for my little girls Dr Kilnos vegetable pills .. .. prepared by Sammy Pidding, No. 76 Oxford Street London, Each box 5/5d, or large boxes 1 £ 2 the prime kind signed S. P in red ink.
17. Pd Mr Howorth 20 pag.
18. Advanced boy.... ...1 pag.
19. Recd. an accnt of .... for last qr 17 ps
20. Pd four bills, as pr . ..... amt .. ..
21. Pd garden expense as per Bill for cart hire carpenter & watering cooly 12 pag 10.
23. Pd 20 pags Racing——3 pags Book binding
28. Pd Tank Digging 83,18;23 balance———£ 66;18,23.
29. Arrived the .. ...Ed. Hughes & fleet from Engld wh. letters of July 7 August ...... Genl Lake........... .

February

3. Recd 30 pags last mth's House rent——pd 2 pags Library.
4. Pd for womens clothing to Mrs F 71 pags
13. Taylors . .... part 2 pgs ..... under 3 ....balance.. .. . .
17. Pd balance Writers accnt for Jan.... ....
19. Correspondence.
20. Pd for 2 cooly 7 ... .21, 15, 60.... . . . . presented John 30 pags.
27. Returned Letter.... ....Brahman.

March

7. Pd servts & sundry expenses for Feb. 135,8 or Rs 473,2,34.
9. Engaged a new sett of palqui boys——advanced 1 pag.

13. Gave clothes & .... for boy, to be washed. Advanced Mr .... 100 pag .... for House Contract Also my Boys in part.

16. Pd Allan 35 £ or 87½ pags for Chessbro to Harrington & Co.

17. Pd Cochrane 240 pags for 100 £ bills on Coutts house for 3 ms. for my mother.

19. Lent at Interest 900 pags of certificate money to Lautours house-- pd Humphers our carriage bill 60 rupees.

31. .... at 1st bill for 100 £.

At bottom of page; Pd Mr .... the 300 pags in further 2nd advance of contract.

April

4. Advanced Mr .... 75 pags in full of 2nd instalmt of contract.

7. Pd Caroline Anna 25 pags on leaving us.

10. Pd Woodcock 30 ps .... Road 15 ps .... 31.

May

21. Proclamation .... translate[1].

23. Pd Chase & Chinnery 1428 pags on accnt Telungu types—— Recd 120 pag Int on Bond 1061.

26. Advanced to Mr Hufke on account of my Bricklaying the third advance viz 475-Ps at 100 Beams at 8 each.

28. Arthur repd 150 pags.

29. Caroline & Alec baptised.

30. Presented Sister 75 pag for baptising.

31. ....business.

June

2. Bought of Lautour 100............at 8 pr ca.

3. Garce gram from........6.

4. Advanced carpenter 50 pag— pd fees garden for Grant 25.

6. Bob .... died.

8. Paid Head Coach Maker 220 & sundry bills 70 pag.

13. Paul Sydenham died.

20. Advanced 50 pags to carpenter.

July

15. Nabob died.[2]

18. Advanced 200 pags to the carpenter in further part of 600 agreemnt .... 100 to the bricklayer ....

20 Doric Castle arrived.

21. Signed contract with corporatn. Paid cart hire bill 50 pags.

26. Nabob Azim ul Daula announced——Genl Harris arrived per ships.

29. Paid Mrs Loring .... Bill 29 pags.

31 Azim ul Daula installed in the musnud.[3]

August

12. Miss Campbell.

13. Paid two bills Europe . . . . 16, 10 .. ..

14. Wrote Edmonstone pd Lautour pags 1136 for .. .. & house rent.

22. Paid for --- July garden accnt Rs 62 ; 2.

23. Paid for straw 10 pags.
.... 6, 20 pags .... ..

27. Grant returned very ill.

28. Died .... advanced 825, 26 pag in further part of last kist but one, to bricklaying-- 100 before.

September

6. Recd 40 pags arrears of July pay & 50 pags part pay as Persian Translator —— one yrs salary having been suspended by order.

9. Recd Int on P 6 p' cent bonds pag 146,22,20.

10. Presented a . ... 10 pags.

12. Pd Goldingham's bill for bran 229,42,30.

13. Pd Hufkes bill for 8 .... Ps 150 Sheath .... pags.

14. Pd Shersons bill for books 26 pags.

15 Pd sundry amounts to Chitters .. ... 106, 10.

16. Settled 18 Mas Arcot with Brahman— paid 51 pags 39 fams balance.

21. Mrs C. off.

23. Settled Julys family accnts.

25 Made a contract for a punt to be ready in 24 days from this date—at 60 pags & pd in part 40 [4]

26. Recd Int on bonds Nos 750 & 738 viz Pags 132,2,3.

28. Bot a gold comb set wh diamonds for my Eliza.

29. Paid Harrison & Co for Palmairas 33,38,52.

30 Advanced in further part of 4 kist 200 pags to Hufkes by the hand of his Dubash on accnt of my contract. On the opposite page

16. Ratification of Nabob Azim ul Daulah announced.

26. Porcher arrives ... ... types, seal.

[At bottom of page,] Alek Davidson off.

October

2. Lent Dr Shaw of Inverness 100 pags to assist him.

3. Lent Lautour & Co. of Johns at Interest 40 pags—being the 1st half years.

Int on the ... . deposited in the companys treasury on his accnt

10 Pd S. W. & H. E. for Sepr 200 pags.

11. Pd Bills of shopkeepers 320 do ....

15 Poor Brodie drowned ...... heard of .... & Chamier appointed to supersede C. & W. [5]

19. 1 garce gram recd on the 4th June and today being 3200 measures for 138 days or 4½ mos.

22. Pd Tullohs house 528, 13, 41 pags for 100 £ pd my mr on 27th Aug 1800 & 100 £ on 5th Febry 1801.

24. Pd for Red Wood 5 pags............... arrived the frigate with Chamiers & changes of appnts.

27. Recd Int on Bonds 703 & 768.

29. Pd arrack bill for 950 palmyras & gram garce 203 pags 19 fs....... Arrived the Appollo.........Types specimen

30. Duke & Chamier sworn in.

[On opposite page].

15. Wrote Allan & my mr pr L. Thurlow

20. Pd.........bill 18 pag 15

27. Bot 5 pag ½ of Red Wood

November

6 Fallofield appointed Bd of Trade President.

7. Paid Harington the amt. falling 2nd draft for 130 £ viz pags 450 on acnt of Chessbro

13. Pd quit rent to 30 Sept 1801.... 29 pags 20 fams.

18. Advanced 200 pags to the Dubash of..........on account of my control.

25 Advanced 20 Rs for carry wood to Gardens.

December

1. Employed......... .... Int on Bonds 786.790.792.793. 796 paid being pags 739;38,51

8. Pd bal. of Servts accnt E and 98½ pags.

9 Pd Dick Keats 81,32,60—— pd carpenter in further advance 50 pags

11. Bot Books at Smiths outcry 59 pags.

12. Wm. Bishop in full for boat agrmnt 20.

16. Advanced 20 Rs carriage for Wood p' for --- 4 Rupees.

22. Recd. Int on N 816 via 204 ps ... .pd 40 pags

38. Pd carpenter 50 pags in further part.

1802

Occurrences in January

7. Pd for books to Dobbyn 59 & Gordon.
8. Pd Horse race Subscrip Ps 10.
10. Gave E S. P. 100.
18. Pd Aufkes dubash 100 pags in full/ 4 Kist.
25. Recd the accounts of ....
26. Cook's communication.

February

3. Arrived Oaks and the Monarch.
4. Do Place.
9. Appointed A. L. P.
10. Races.
13. Wrote my Mr & Mr Wm Macd & ....with 100 £ on Coutts & Co .... enclosed to Mr Macd.
17. Wrote by C. L. A. ....
19. Sailed the Charlton per fleet Calcutta Lushington.
20. Advanced 200 pags to Chitty on accnt. of my house.
22. Pd 120 pags to Laudable Society........ also 50 pags to ....in further part........ advanced in further part to Chitty on accnt of house 189-5.

March

6. Little Innocentia born.
22. Wrote my Mr under cover of MDold advising of the birth of Innocentia per Monarch.
25. Advanced the Chitty 200 pas more for house.

April

6. About this time my little boy began to walk---- Death of Ali Hassan Tajul Omra.[1]
8. Do. of Lt Col Sheriff.
10. Advanced the Chitty 300 pags more house........ Int add.

12. Recd a letter from Clifford (?)

21. Recd payment of principal & Int of Bond at 615 or 550 Ps.

22. Lent to Mr & Mrs .... at .... Int 710 pags.

27. Advanced Chitti 500 Pags bearing Int from 5 Decr last on accnt of house.

May

10. The fuss about R——s character & V——y increased.[2]

18. Bot 8 large & 4 small ...., in addition to the former 40 / rain ....

19. Paid in full 3 bills—as follows.

Taylors	34.37	
Arnachellum	177.18.35	for grain, cloth and palmyra
Shop bill	10.7.40	
	222.62.75	

21. Advanced Mutayia 500 pag in further part for house business.

23. Lent Messrs Harrington & Co Sr. Ps 12,000 at 10 per cent & Messrs Lautar & Co. in further part Sr Ps 640 at the same rate of int.

June

29. In this month arrived my ....

July

2. Pd Tulloh 277 pag my mother for Feb 1802. 100 £ Paid also sundry bills 127 pags.

7. Appointed R. of Sadar Adalat.

9. Pd. attorneys bill 105........Keats' for candles.

12. Paid 120.16.22 sub to . ... Society.

August

5. Borrowed of Jey Ram D. 151 & pd to workmen arrears stopped by the Chetty.

6. Recommenced the work at my garden...... 10 people.

7. Pd to the G. Lalah for expense 10 ps.

8. Kerr imbarked on ye Hanseatica.

9. Pd to the G. Lalah for expenses 50 pags. Also 50 pags more on account of contract for chunam .....

13. Pd June & July balance for H Ed. S. W. 211 ps.

September

1. Advanced Lalah for the gardens 50 pags.

4. Advanced Lalah for the gardens 50 pags.

8. Advanced Lalah for the gardens 50 pags.

October

23. Wrote to Mr .... of .... recom for my arrears .... wrote Kerr... my mr & Macdonald enclosed to the latter. .... Wrote Allan acknowledging ...

[There are no entries for November. The sheet for December is missing.]

1803

January

3. Bought my little...............
9. Fullarton arrived.
14. Mr Lushington appointed to succeed me in the S. Adalat--[1] appointed 2nd. Member of the Bd. of R drawing pay as Regr to the Bd-viz 2042 pg. for Jan 376 only.
22. Skelton Castle arrived

February

1. Advanced to................25 pag
5. Pd to........ ....house on accnt. of Lt. Fletcher 500 Sr. Ps.
   Recd arrears of pay 2449.33.60
   Pers & House Rt 260
   2709
14. Hodgson takes his seat.[2]
16. Delivered over charge to L. of Reg of S. Adalat. Did not draw pay from the date of his appt.
22. Wrote .... respecting my situation--also generally to Mr........... ....wrote my Mr about sending home children--wrote MacDonald pr Wellesley.
23. Reference to Govt. respecting rank & retrenchmt from 27 July till 12 Decr--Sailed the Wellesley.

March

3. Brush wh P.
4. Wrote for Gunners ropes block .... 30 pas.
5. Tried Grahams horses—pd D. Young 172....

[There are no further entries till November]

November

16. and 17. Arrived the Essex, Camden Manslip Asia Wm. Pitt Ld. Macartney & Genl. Goddard.
26. Sailed the Essex for Trincomali.
27. Sailed the last six Indiamen for Trincomalli.

December

30. Died at 5 H. 5 M. P.M. Lt. Col Young at Arcot.[3]
31. Received the Intelligence.

1804

January

13 Spoke with Ld Wm.

18. Spoke with Ld. Wm

26 Pd Int ....

27. Received my pay for Decr in treasury bills of this date & in No. as follow, 851-852-1152 for 500 & 200 pags

30. Recd treasy Note 856 for Pags 200.

February

3. Recd treasury Note 891 for 200 pags.

4. Do Do Nos 1167 for 500 pags & Nos. 902-903 for 200 pags each— being 900 pag my pay for January

6. Bot Desert set & glass & China 263 pags-- Bed mahog 110 pag, eagle wingd wall lamps 2½ pairs each pair 40 pags

8 Paid to Mr Brown 60 pag being one full .. ..demands of Brown & ———.

14 Pd Messrs Tulloh & Co. 621,36/11 being my mrs annuity for 1802—Sent T. Notes 1167 & 903 for 700 pags—recd back 79,38.

25 Gave to Cornet H. Wright 100 pag.

March

1. Wrote a long letter to my Mr with 450 £ presents & about refusing more of my little ones.

2. Rec. Treas No. 1645 for 250 pag date 2nd March- pay.... ..

6. ... ... March recd Rcv. Pay 883 viz T. N Nos for 500 ps N. 1662 for 250 & No.....100 ps. From the above paid Hufke & Gordon 444 & 26½.

21. Sent a long letter to my mother with 350 £ presents original pr Windham Dup to Allan pr Ceylon ... ...pr P of Wales Wrote McD wh 100 £ pr Windham & P of Wales—to Lydia & Chester pr Ceylon . ... Wrote Cockburn & .... and Allan & my children——the latter by the Genl Goddard they sailed on the 24th instant.

April

5. In this month about this time my deafness commenced.

11. My 6th daughter little Louisa Marie born at 2½ morng.

13. Marie died & MacMahon the attorney buried.

17. About this time pd.. ....Norris 400 pag part of a bill presented for 502.

May

3 Allan Grant died.

7 Pd Mrs Younge 50 pagd.

8. Pd the Body Guard Vakil 50.

11. About this time Philip Fox returned.

13. Mrs Watts died.

14. Pd Tulloh 26 pag subscrip 42nd.

20 About this time wrote to Dents house.

26. Went to Egmore for a fortnight.[1]

27 Mrs F. churched.

June

6. Returned from Egmore............ ......

7. [A Persian word.]

11. New bother— pd Mrs Y *again* 50 pags.

26. Pd 75 ps to Mrs....... ... subsctip L 50 to the column.

July

1. Renewed the bond.

3. Wrote Mr F at Telicherry ... .

4. Wrote John & Hart.

5. Renewed 6 & 6s bond.

8. Pd Mary 50 pags .. .... wrote F & Mrs F—— arrived overland despatch to 23 March from Engld .... continued 8 April.

11. Spoke with Ld Wm about John.[2]

12. Gave notice to .... house that I shd withdraw my funds from their house on the 19th inst.

19. Arrived the Wellesley & 4 ships ...... & Prendergast.

20. Withdrew my money from .... house

25. Pd Tulloh & Co. 30,28,36 cash for advance of 100 £ made to mr on 3rd Feb 1803. Lent on bond at 8 pr cent to *Lautour & Co* ....

August

30 Ld Wm wrote to me about Harry.

31. Wrote Harris — Gordon — Fullerton— Mrs Yeats.

October

11 Paid Tulloh & Co. 573; 29 on account of my mothers annuity up to 6 Febry 1804.

12. Rain commenced —— Draft to Ld Wm.

13 Date of my letter to the Govt appealing respecting decision of the Directors.[3]

14 Sent my letter to Go.

15 Settled amounts for 2 last ms 250 ps besides 60 advance.

16. Pd Hufke 4,36—— pd 2nd ...... to this date

18 Sent Johns letter to McD.

19 Dely of Lord Wm B's priv lett for the Chairman of the Court of Dircs in my favour.

20 Wrote Hudleston, D... ....., J. Grant upon the subject of my appeal .... to the 1st L 3 the copy of my letter... ....Ps minute & reference to Ld B's priv Letter.

22. Sailed this morning the fleet-viz (on opposite page) David Scott, Earl Spencer, Britannia, Ld. Melville.... ... Euphrates.

28 My amiable Br John departed this life.

November

4. Received the *awful accounts* of my ever to be lamented brother Johns death—— which happened at Bellary on the 28th Octr 8 in the morning.

12 Mrs F to Egmore.

13 Mr Ps accnt of proceedings.

14. My alarming illness........ opened P. S. [a Persian word.]

16. Wrote Fullerton.

17. Gave Mrs F 50.

19. Returned to the Bd of Rev — from which I had been absent since the 5th inst.

21. Nasir ul Mulk died last night.[4]

29. My sister brought to bed of a boy.

December

4. *Munro returned made Major.*

7. Received accounts of Genl Lake's victory over Holkars infantry & Webbes death.[5]

10. Grants boy ....

11. Wrote abroad my brothers .... cuts her .... took oath of administering to my Br's Estate.

1805

February

4. Entered my second minute respecting salt.

13 In this month paid Mrs Fleming 50 Sr Pag.

18. Arrived Mr Richardson Gl. Craddock. . ...[1]

24. Rice from C........

March

3 Richardson left us——Bond for 5396 received at H. and Co. who refused to pay cash.

4. Arrived the... .. . . from the North.

5. Grants here——Munro off——pd Mrs Y 50 pag for.... .. ..

7 Went to Egmore.

9 My children embarked.

10 Sailed the Adml & fleet ...... wh my children on the Marchioness of Exeter. Lady Wm. B. to Ceylon.

12. Returned to the Gardens.

14. Pa d Harrington & Co as follows

Captain Nash.	1200	pag
Cochran for £ 500	1132	
Gordon 42 G'L 150 pd	249	
Guineas for Mrs Fleming 10	30	
Bills for 150	342	
Interest	9	
	2977	ps

24. Bought a .... ordered harness —— coaches —— pillows —— flute stand——counterpanes.

25. Paid bills for 1010 pag—Fullarton & family came.

31. Fullarton & family returned to the Gardens.

April

1 Recd pay of draft--Poor John's estate 8-- met at .... respecting ..... St Superintendent .... monopoly system passed.

4 O & H informed me of the decision regarding S. 6.

5 Paid H E advance

6 Fullarton appointed [2]

13 Sent dup letter to McD & my mother with £ 150 on the 6th of ...... omitted to be sent by March fleet... per Indus .. sailed on 23rd

23 Sailed the Indus——Snodgras ....[3]

26. Heard from the ... our children well up to the 5th April... .. Recd the orders of Govt respecting salt.

28 In this month bought new harness and livery for my servts.

May

1 Arrived the Indiaman from England.

July

15. Pd Mrs Y 50 pag

17 Arrived a Fleet of Indiaman wh the Hindostan.

18 Arrived Marquess Cornwallis on the Medusa.

20. Advanced my proportion of expenses for Mrs. Youngs passage to England for Pag 1022 in cash or for Bills 1073.

23. The address of the Inhabts to Lord Cornwallis presented ——— sailed for Bengal [4]

30. Lord Wm Bentinck arrived from Bengal.

August

3 Visit Ld W on his return

6. Interview wh Ld W about Letter—dispute.

8. Johnson completed the Reg. for 10 pr% viz 40847 according to following List.

II June for 3000
17 July for 3200
18 do for 28245.37.70
23 *do for* 3500
Do Do for 2191.31.57
30 do for 700 .59.20

Ps 40847.27.47

23. Letters from our children by 2nd fleet of Indiaman Blenheim
30. Arthur arrived.

September

4. Bot new harness for Bandy.
6. Wrote M. D. pr Baring——enclos Mrs F's to Mrs MD about children———their Governess ——Allen —— Johns Estate Landed property his own affair.
8. Do pr L Hawkesbury——With Mrs F letters to most of my little ones & to Eliza Kerr——nothing else.
10. *Do enclosing my letter to my Mother*——about the children —— remittances of March last——annual sum necessary.
15. Wrote Messrs P. pr Baring wh Georges letters—— asking him to advise regardg music & drawing.
18. Wrote Devayney pr Hawkes bay........news of pd.........in Madras Register.
26. This mo began my 2nd Viranda and closet & blinds & Glasses & Glass Windows.

October

28. Picture from Chinnery (?)[5]
31. Accnts of Ld Cornwallis Death[6]

November

1. Bought a small pair Pegu horses from Kahan Ullad Khan.
7. Engaged a new Bandy from Transwell to be ready on the 15th Decr.

1806

January

5. .... in N B.

10. 879 [Rest Persian words]

13 Poongaly Great born

February

5 Wrote my mother--wh 2nd of a bill for 400 £ at 90 days on Coutts 26 enclosing Mrs Fs letter to my mr & Sissy —— Wrote by the Devonshire —— enclosed to McDonald with the 1st of bill, went by dd.

7. Wrote Mc Donald by the overland mails with triplicate bill for 400 £ ...... birth of Mary. John's balance .... News of mother & children.

11. Present at the Chess Club--recd accnts of the arrival of my children--my mothers heath which had the evil ... ...

12. Sailed the fleet

18. Paid Tulloh & Co for my mrs annuity of Aug 1804 — Feb 1805—— the balance due being 333,86,40 Same day lodged in the 10 pr cent loan Ps 903,36 being the whole of the amount in my hands after adjusting the Estate of my brother John.

24 Recd the interest for Pags 4630 of my own money put into the above Loan.

25. Recd accounts of Ld Nelsons Victory & Death[1] .... Successful as President of the Chess Club again.

March

8. Grown from May last to this date about ...... garce . .... 100 pags

15 Paid Fraser & Norris bills from 30th Septr to 31 Decr 1805 Ps 225,17;40-- a balance on amount of a sale of Phaeton thereby being due, in suspense.

April

1. Paid J. Grant as a present to my cousin Davidson to buy him a horse 300 Pags.
12. Paid the family of the late Visanath Thakur 1000 Pags in part of their Loan to me of 2000 Pags.[2]
15. Advanced the Vakil 82 Pags for horse gram .... recd till this date .... 125 on measures 1000.
16 Recd from Ld Wm Bentinck ...... from the Chairman of the Ct of Dirs reply to the application about my arrears of pay.

May

4. Recd from Go. Vakil 171 Bundles Straw.
9. Lent Mr. D. Johnson 400 Pags for 3 months
10. Pd the family of Visanath Thakur 1000 pags being in full of my bond for 2000 pag borrowed. from them in Janry 1804

June

2. In this mo bought a pair of round convex mirrors.
4. Poor Louisa an invalid wh bowel obstructions.
15. Paid Vakil 150 pags for bricks 80 for straw 20 for oil 50.
22. About this time had my ceilings done white and my front stairs blue.
27. Arrived 8 Indiamen —— recd the official orders of the Directors for 3500—recd letters from my mr .... McD and children ...... new ministry .... [two Persian words]

July

3. Advanced Mr Toussaint 60 pags on the orders of Mr Devayne Esq.
5. Paid Capt Barkers bill 143;33.
7. Paid Tulloh & Co. 526, 17, 20 for advance on annuity to my mr on accnt of July 1805 to Jany 1806-viz 100 £ each time —— Paid D. Johnson my 6th years subscription to Laud. Society.
15. New white wine opened.
21. Mrs F. to Egmore.

22. Recd ... . Letter of 24th Octr to my sister——Height of my children the 4 Octr;

Eliza 4, 7¼ high .. ... 1; 11 ¾ thick near rhe arms
Lydia 4; 5¾.. ..... 1, 10¾ Do Do
Betty 4-¼.... . ....1,9½ Do Do
Frith returned to London the 20th Octr 1805. Delivered the Children the 4 Octr at Inverness.

[On opposite page]

10. Massacre at Vellore on the morning of the 10th[3].

August

11. Lodged 5791 Pags at interest in Hunter & Hays house
12. O........appointed to Council.

September

7. Narsa gone to Tripetty.[4]
8. Began my Horse Stables.
10 Appointed Senr Member & acting Presdt of the Bod of Rev.
30 Wrote McDon & Jas Grant about my appointmt.. .....McD.... that we were well merely....by ... ... which sailed 16th October.

October

4. Recd pay as 1st Member Bd Rev & 2nd as follows ;

305.. .20
666....24 = 957,28,15

Deduct	114;15,65
	937;28,15
	10
	967;23;15

14. Paid Basil Cochrane 914 ps for a sett of Bills N 386 at 8/9 L 90 Dec. 06 on Coutts & Co.
18. Sent Johnson 457 Pags for 200 £ in both 100 each.
20. Despatched our Reptd Proceedgs. also my letters orig to McDonald .... my mrs Trip letter .... 2 bills pr ship Insalla ...... mother 400 & 150.

22. Dup McD wh my mrs dup letter —— dup bills pr ship Wm Pitt.

24. Trip M Donl Trip bill to him & original letter to my mr inclosing triplicate of her bills pr ship Jane Duchess of Gordon.

November

1. Lent Arthur 50 pags.

8. Saw L. W. B, T. there ..... spoke about Solus.

12. Mrs F. to Egmore.

14. Pd Amy Neal 129 Rs for letters of administration for my Brs Estate........Lent Arthur 49 pags.

21. Sent B. G. Vakil 100 pags.

December

16 Thackeray off to Serengapatam.[5]

17. Recd letter from McD for Harriet via Bengal and from my sister Lydia.

24. Sent to Johnson 2100 Pags to be put to Interest. Gave Mrs F 30 Ps for the Nurses Christmas Box.

25. Hodgson off to Tanjore —— myself in sole charge of the Rev. Bd.

1807

Occurrences in January

1. Rex.
6. Dined at Egmore.
7. Recd Rev pay 985 "29" ... . Paid 1st Kist .. .. 120 pags.
8. Harris takes his seat at the Board.[1]
29. About this time Mrs Flenmurez arrived with my flute, coats, boots.

February

27. In this mth pd subscriptions ps 25 ,, & 25 ,, & 10 & 10 presents to Mr Steward 20 .... For Mrs Ys Remittance on accnt of this year 171 ,, 18.

March

2. Pd Vakil balance on accnt of Oct & ... up to 23 Feb 72 ,, 19.... also advance 27 ,, 25, making 100 Pags—Pd Chitty 6 sub, 6 pag.
5 Concluded the P Fishery engagement.
6. Wrote McDonald & my Mother by Ld Castlereagh.
12. Arrived the order making Salter actg Secret B of R.
14. Advanced Mrs Fleming 50 pag in further part.
17. Fal rejected the offer of ....
18. Govr spoke ac general on above.
29. In the Outery bought Harcourts couch & Gun.

[On opposite page,] 14 Petrie wrote Fall........ saw Govr.

April

7. Arrived news of H. Taylors death.
30. Got back my organ & music stand

May

1. Lent Revd Mr Marmaduke Thompson 500 pag.
2. Paid .... Ps 154. 27. 58.
3. Arthur off to Vellore.

6. Pipe Mad from Abbot 170 pag .. .. opened,

8. Disputes in Co. between Ld Wm B & O.

9. .... letter to Petrie which he signed as from himself to the Govt.

11. Gave Kerr 50 pag present for & male asylum.

12 Paid 15 pag subscription for Mrs Jackson

14. Paid Mrs Flemming 200 pag, making in all 250 due her and 50 present .... besides about 100 £ sterling which she cost me in expenses.

15. Disputes in Co. at height

16 Poor Stodart died.

21. After an unusual and long drought had continued & heavy fall of rain for about 2 days....... an eclipse of the moon

26. Engaged a new boatman at 5 pag .... & Boats ... . and Antony de Cruz as a family servt at 6 pag .... to come ....

June

8. Arrived the Ind'aman ... ... news about my children to the 4 & 2 school.

21. Arrived Lord Minto.[2]

22 News of Buchan & Smith removed by order of Directors.

25. News of the Death of............Smith at Guntoor on the———

3. Arrived the Feb. fleet .... Kerr. Letter from our children in Janry—— from McD 4th Feb. from Col Munro 10 Feb—— From my mother 4 April.

20 Sailed L Minto.

21. Wrote Had & Par........ wrote per Indus MDond & my mother about sending my 2 girls to Boarding School.

August

13 Betty Webb died........ from............

14. To Parish & Hargrave ....

24. Thackery returned to the Bd

September

9. Arrived Genl. .... with orders for removing Ld Wm B.[3]

11. Ld Wm. B makes over the Govt to Mr Petrie........ Mr .... as Mayor sworn in.

12. The new commission of Govt read & proclaimed.

13. Ld Wm's kind offers to assist me.

17. Oakes takes his seat as our President.

19. Wrote Parish.

21. and 22. Coun. commence talks on the proposed Resolutions.

26. Reference to Govt about suspend B & S.

27. Wrote McD per Pitt frigate........ promise ....

30. The Pitt sailed.

November

3. Elected a Gov. of fem asylum.[4]

1808

[Opposite to the fly leaf]

The Kali Yug commenced 16 Feb 3102 A. C. Era when there was a miraculous conjunction of the planets The inauguration of Vikramaditya happened in the year of Kali Yug 3044.

The death of the Prince 3rd in succession from named Salivahana happened about the 78 year of the Christian Era—— the present is the 17 for this last and the 49 of the Kali Yug

1. Rep of Bottles in oak 1807

In Fort 512 In Godown 305 = 817

5. Date of 1st mem in committee

10. Coinage of Rupees from S Dollars Rupees

Private	2214
Public	2176
	38 Difference

25 Date of my last memorandum in committee

February

Bills on the Honble Commiss for Victualling for H M. Navy London—— dated 16 Feb 1808

No. 149	for	4250	1st sell by Earl Howe
No. 151	for	2500	2nd sell by Airley Castle
No 152	for	2000	
			3 sell by Worcester
No. 154	for	2000	
		10750	

from Balfour & Baker, payable to themselves endorsed over to me & by me to Thos Coutts Esqr & Co Bankers—— Strand—— London

Paid on pags 25,294,4,75 on 19th Feb

Oppsd by Ed. ....

1 set of bills on the Principal officers & Commis of H. M. Navy .... No 14 for £ 9750 or Rs. 22941; 7 32 drawn by H Hall actg ... . officer, dated . .. . paid 1960

Sent by the same ships as above

Total £ 20500 pag 48235, 12, 37

20 Sailed from III adl 23 Feb from Ceylon 14th March Put original Bill in the packets by Earl Howe and Airley Castle .... Hawkes Bay

25 Date of Mr S & ... ... joint minute .... recd 27.

28 Date of my last minute....... Wrote McDonald & mother per Worcester sailed 1st March

[On opposite page]

15. Date of minute in comtee

22 Meeting of comtt for above .... hours

29. Wrote mother ... ... per Hawkes Bay.

March

21. A good deal of rain & thunder

22. Do Do . ... unusual

April

15. Poor Kerr died at 5 M before 3 P. M.

16. Buried

May

10. About this time began to .. ... the little .. .... round my dome

17 Arthritic pain in the wrist, headache cough preceding pain. Lasted 2 hours

[On opposite page]

Paid Narsu 348 on accnt of Bills to H E on

July

12. About this time arrived the........ Indiaman from Engld left 5 March.

August

3. Arrived the India fleet left Engd in March

15. Mrs Fullarton arrived—— also the Euphrates from Engld.

20. Petrie returned.
22. Arrived the rest of the April Fleet from Engld........my remittance of Oct last........ in April .... in Aug 600 £.
25. My claret of Septr 1806 & of Oct 1806 all out.
28. Received a chest of claret.

[On opposite page]

27. Bot Books

September

12. Paid gram account to Vakil upto........ Ps. 44; 20........ advanced 55; 21 for previous purchases.

October

13. Wrote my mother........ about children's education—with 600 £ or 1454 pags
25. Sailed the India homeward fleet.
28. Jas Fullarton died.

November

16. J. B. Henderson died — Alexander[1] appointed member Bd of Rev vice Henderson.
23. Thackeray to be deputed to Vellore.[2]

December

24. Bot 6 dishes at the Genl ....

Also plated courses

The above of the best Madras taste are finished in the highest style of London workmanship.

1809

January

23. Employed on the Special Jury

25. Fleet sailed for Engld Genl MacDowal on board[1]—— Wrote one letter only by it for Mc Donald ——saying all well

28. Alexr takes his seat at the Board.

30. At abt this time Capper & Boles suspended[2]

February

1. Int due .... on No. 5, 6, 10, No 143, No. 509 Bonds at 8 pr cent being Pags 778, Batley convicted.[3]

8. Pd. Butler H. E. money & Billy 356 inclusive of 43 pags at Orrs outcry.

11. Fleet arrived from Engld—— intimation that my little girls were put to school on the 29th Aug 1808—My poor mother in London.

15. Decld. resolution to go home—— the Lushington taken up .... Duke spoke to me.

16. Gr spoke to me to undertake the affair of Chf Secr—[4] Engaged the passage for my sister on the Sir S. Lushington.

18. Assented to the proposition of Sir G. B. about C. Secry.

24. Wrote Messrs Coutts & Co & my mother authorising advance of £ 600 —— 300 for my sister 100 for McDonalds expenses for his trip to London.

25. Arvl of 6 dishes sent by Gordon.

26. Physic.

28. Paid 250 Pags on accont of my sister .... Pd 266 pags for an order at sight on Coutts & Co in favour of my sister. My sister embarked on the Lushington.

[On opposite page,]

8. Roebuck Maitland Parry & Marshall ordered deported.[5]

23. Wrote . S Co. about my sister for taking charge of her own funds

27 Wrote Coutts & Co. to settle with my sister her late husbards affairs

March

1. Lushington sailed for England Took charge of Chief Secretarys Department

18. Little Eugene P L I born at 7 p.m

May

15 Virginia sails for England.

June

15 Allanbay ship sails for Engld

24. Poor Charlotte taken ill.

July

3 Arrived the Pembroke

5 Arrived the rest of Feb. fleet

6. Grant ordered off.

7. Pd Mr Hart 100 L or 250 pags on me by MacDonald.

15. About this time an Allanbay ship sailed.

31. Eugine Christine.

August

2 Sent £ 20,440, 4 ½ to Engld originals of 7 letters of bills pr Bombay—— Dup Via Bengal

3. China fleet sail

26. My letter with books arrived in Bengal—— shipped on——

September

1 Sailed the Ganges on the 16th Septr—— Sent besides the letters below a bill,

Messrs Bruce de Pantheon Barett & Co for 600 £ endorsed to McDonald on accnt of my Mr payable 60 days after sight —wt information that my mr would pay him all I owe him. On the 15th April fleet arrive——letter from Cout s notifying the investiture of my 20500 £.

11. Ld Minto arrives [6]

14. Wrote to Mr. Ramsay with quad b lls—— to Mr Devaynes wh papers —— —— to my Mr sister & Mc Donald—— authorising my Mr to pay him 154 my sister what she may want from Coutts ...... sent my sister copy of letter to Sec. at I. House

20. Mrs F's family letters sent by the Genl Hewart

24. By the Bengal to Coutts trip bills for 20400 and letters 2 Aug & 4th Septr .. .... also a letter of 23 Septr . to my mr wh notice of remittance to McD with dup for 600 £ & pymt of his Debt .... To Mrs Mcd about child & mrs advance .. . to my sister about her annuity & my help ... her .... for A. Mrs F's letters to Mrs. K Mrs. McD. Tissy. Eliza Lydia sailed the 24 Septr from Madras

30 Despatched by the Ganges sailed 16 Septr Dup bills by the Bengal sailed 26 do trip bill for 600 pr Union Triad (?) Rattlesnake 21 Octr . Providence 14 Octr

[On opposite page]

15 2nd fleet from Engd arrives Letter from Mr 18 Feb, from Banks 11 Feb.

20 Wrote my Mr 23rd Septr advice of 600 ——to pay McD...... and 50 £ to Miss Plaffery —— by Boyne, Providence & Ganges —— Warren Hast Union —— Wrote also McD by these ships

[At the bottom of the page,]

To Messrs Coutts acknowledging theirs of 11 Febry 1800 investing my 20400 & Ganges——Dup pr W Hastings—— trip pr Union.

October

15 The Bengal Septr fleet sailed viz Genl Sheare. Warren Hastns. Bayns, Providence Union.

21 Rattlesnake sailed

MATTHEW CAMPBELL

1823

M. Campbell Lt Artillery Septr 19th 1823.
[This is written on the inside of the opening cover.]

Arrived in India on the 13th Febr 1821— remained at the Mount till the latter end of the year I then marched for Quilon but being brought up by sickness at Trichinopoly, remained there with the Det. of Artillery agreeably to orders, and did not leave it till August 1822 when I returned to the Mount

Did not enjoy good health at Trichinopoly nor at the Mount on my return to it.

Memorandum

Marched from the Mount in 1823 on route to Hyderabad— reached the latter station in May of the same year. In 1825 was posted to the Horse Artillery and left Hyderabad (to join the A. Troop 1st H. B) on the 8th May the same year, reached Julnah in the following month June.

Marched from Julnah with the A. Troop on route to Nagpoor— at the commencement of January 1826— & arrived at the latter station in February

Quitted Nagpoor on the 20th May 1827 proceeding to Bangalore at which station I did not arrive till the August following.

Left Bangalore at the latter end of 1829 for the Mount at which place I remained till August 1830. ——Quitted the Mount the 19th August and reached Bangalore on the 3rd Septr 1830, took charge of the company of 2nd Bn — there about the middle of December in the same year.

[Sword exercise]

Words of command for the old sword exercise. [The word, "old", has been added apparently by another hand.]

1st Division of Movements

Preface to Guard ;

N. 1-Guard. Assault
- 2. Left Protect
- 3. Right Protect
- 4. Prepare to Guard
- 5. Front give point
- ,, Prepare to Guard
- ,, Guard
- ,, Slope swords

2nd Division

Prepare to Guard—

Guard

No. 1. Assault
- 2. Guard
- 3. Bridle arm Protect
- 4. Sword arm protect
- 5. Saint George
- 6. Rear cut
- .. Guard
- ,, Slope swords

3rd Division

Prepare to Guard—

Guard—

No. 1. Assault—
- 2. Guard—
- 3. .... rear side Protect—
- 4. ... off side Protect—
- 5. Cuts 1, 2 & 3.
- 6. Left Protect—
- 7. Right Protect—
- 8. Prepare to Guard—
- 9. .... give Point—
- 10. Cut 1 and return to the Prepare to Guard

Guard—

Slope swords—

4th Division

Prepare to Guard—

Guard—

No. 1. On your right to the Front parry—
2. Cut 2 and 1.
3. Right give point. (a)
4. Prepare to Guard—
5. Left give point— (a)
6. Cut 3 and 4—

Guard—

Slope swords.

5th Division

Prepare to Guard—

Guard— (b)

No. 1. Left Cut 1 and 2—
2. Right Cut 1 and 2—
3. Left give point— (c)
4. Prepare to Guard—
5. Right give point— (d)
6. Cut 5 and 6—

Guard—

Slope swords—

6th Division

Prepare to Guard—

Guard—

Right give point— (c)

Cut 1 2, & then bring the sword to the hollow of the left shoulder edge of the sword to the front.

Left parry
Left protect
Right protect
Front give Point
Prepare to Guard
Guard
Slope swords

(a) against Infantry

(b) Carry the arm to the left, pressing the sword in the exact position of the guard & make Cuts 1 & 2.

(c) Against Cavalry

(d) Keep the edge of the sword in front— ready to make the cuts 5 and 6 —

[The entries under "6th Division" and the notes are in a different hand]

Names of the several parts of a cannon

First Reinforce	Is that part of a Gun next the Breech, which is made stronger to resist the force of Powder
Second Reinforce	This begins where the first ends, and is made somewhat smaller than the first.
The Chase .	Is the whole space from the Trunnions to the Muzzle
The Muzzle	Properly so called, is the part from the Muzzle astragal to the end of the Piece.

Small dimensions exterior

The Cascable .	Is the . part of the Breech, from the base ring, to the end of the Bottom.-
The Cascable astragal	Is the diminishing part between the two Breech-Mouldings.
The neck of the Cascable ..	Is the narrow space between Breech Mouldings and the Bottom.
The Breech ..	Is the solid piece of Metal behind, between the Vent and the extremity of the base-ring on which terminates the hind part of the Gun, exclusive of the cascable.

The Breech-Mouldings ... Are the . parts, as squares or rounds, wh ch serve only as ornaments to the Piece.

The Base Ring and Ogee Are ornamental Mouldings, the latter is always 'n the shape of an S, taken from c v l arch tecture and used in Guns, Mortars and Howitzers.

The Vent Field .. Is the part from the Vent to the first re-inforce astragal

The Vent Astragals & Fillets ... Are the Mould ngs and f llets at or near the Vent.

The charging Cylinder Is all the space from the Chases-Astragal to the Muzzle-Astragal.

The first re-inforce ring & ogee Are the ornaments on the second re-inforce

The first Re-inforce astragal .... Is the ornament between the f rst and second re-inforces.

Chase Girdle . Is the ornament close to the Trunnions.

The Trunnions . Are two solid cylindrical pieces of metal in every Gun. which project the piece, and by which it is supported upon its carriage.

The Dolphins . . Are two handles placed on the second re-inforce ring of Brass Guns, resembling the fish of that name, they serve for mounting and dismounting the Guns.

The second Re-inforce Ring
and Ogee. . Are the two ornaments joining the Trunions.-

The second Reinforce
astragal . . Is the Moulding nearest the Trunnions.

The chase astragal and fillets ... The two last mentioned ornaments jointly.

The Muzzle-astragal and Fillets . . The joint ornaments nearest the Muzzle.

The Muzzle Mouldings ... The ornaments at the ring Muzzle of the Piece.... .

The swelling of the Muzzle .... The projected part behind the Muzzle Mouldings.

Names of the several parts of a Mortar

Grand Divisions exterior viz—the whole length of the Mortar, Muzzle, Chase, Re-inforce, breech, trunnions.

Small Divisions ....The Vent, Dolphins, Vent astragal and Fillets, Breech ring and ogee, re-inforce ring and ogee, re-inforce astragal and Fillets, Muzzle ring & ogee — Muzzle Mouldings and shoulders.

....

Interior parts .... Chamber — Bore, Mouth and Vent.

Sea Mortars are those which are fired in Bomb Vessels for bombarding places by sea; they are made somewhat longer, and much heavier than the land mortars.

Point Blank in Gunnery denotes the shot of a Piece levelled horizontally, without either raising or sinking the Muzzles. — In shortening them, the Bullet is supposed to go in a *irect line*—— and not to move in a curve, as Bombs and highly elevated shots do ——They are *supposed to go in a direct* line because it is certain that a shot cannot fly in any part of its range in a right line strictly taken; but the greater the Velocity, the nearer its approaches to a right line, or the less crooked its range.

The *French Point Blank*, or *But en blanc*, is what the British Artillery call the line of Metal elevation, which in most Guns is between one and two Degrees.

....

Mortars

13-Inch

3 lbs of Powder give a Range of 100 yds nearly——every 1/2 lb increase of Charge, Increases the Range by 150 yds—— and every 1/2 lb decrease diminishes the Range by 200 yds.

10 Inch

Half the quantity calculated for the 13 inch mortar gives nearly the same Range.

8 Inch

One third of the quantity calculated for the 13 Inch mortar—— for the same Range.—

5½ Inch

1 oz- 8 dis- gives a range of 150 yds—— and every 4 drams increase the Range by 50 yds as far as 600 yds.

....

At 15° elevation the first graze is rather more than half the range at 45° with the same charge.......

....

At 10° elevation the first g.aze is rather less than half the range at 45° —— with the same charge ....

Fuze

To find the length of Fuze for any range.........

....

The 13 and 10 Inch Fuzes of the same length burn so nearly equal, that one common length answers both, as do the 8 Inch, 5½ and 4 2/5—— Therefore to find the length of Fuse for any Range——multiply the time of flight by. 22 for the 13 & 10 Inch.........and. 24 for the 8, 5½ and 4 2/5 which is the decimal point of an Inch the Fuse burns in a second.

Grape attached to Captain Frith's iron Bottoms —— with 1½ lb charge —— carries 600 yards, ——

[From Nagpur to Hyderabad]

Started from Nagpoor on the 20th May-at 8 O'clock, in the Eveng reached Naugree, at 6 O clock on the Eveng of the 21st with only five Bearers .. ... the rest having fallen down on the road through fatigue & the heat of the sun -Beautiful Tope

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Left Naugree on the Eveng of the 22nd at 7 O'clock, reached Waroda at 2 O'clock, on the morng——23rd Inst

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Left Waroda at 10 O'clock at night, 23rd Inst, arrived at Woh on the morng of the 24th Inst at 5 O'clock.. ...

Quitted Won between 6 & 7 O'clock on the Eveng of the 24th Inst & reached Kair about 12 O'clock at night—— a squall of wind & rain on the march, ... just sent Baggage into a shed in the village.

Remained at Kair the whole day of the 25th- Left it at 2 O'clock on the morng of the 26th & arrived at Dunnorah the same morng at about 8 O'clock.

Did not start from Dunnorah till nearly 6 O'clock on the morng of the 27th in consequence of a heavy squall during the night—— arrived at Yedalabad between 12 & 1 O'clock,

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Left Yedalabad between 3 & 4 O'clock on the morng 28th—— reached Hutnoor about 8 O'clock, started again at 4 O clock in the Eveng and arrived at Hetendah at ½ past 6 O'clock the same Eveng

---

Marched from Hetendah at 4 O'clock on the morng 29th—— and reached Wadorpet—— a place not mentioned in the route—— between 8 and 9 O'clock—— Met Humffries, Miller and Brotherton here—— spent a pleasant day with them.

Left Wadorpet at 4 O'clock on the morng of the 30th Inst and reached Neemuch about half past 9 O'clock. Two men wounded by a Tiger a woman carried away by the monster within 2 miles of Neemuch.

Started from Neemuch at 2 O'clock on the morng 31st Inst and arrived at Balkondah about 9 O'clock. Did not feel well & took medicine —— Balkondah a huge place & the Cutwal damn'd independent.

Left Balkondah at ½ past 11 O'clock on the 31st Inst. reached Buckren-pullee at ½ past 5 O'clock on the morng of the 1st June—— A large Tiger on the road, very much inclined to make a rush—— but afraid of the lights etc. Left Buckrenpullee on the Eveng of the 1st June & arrived at Deechopully at about 9 O'clock the same Eveng.

Quitted Deechopulle on the morng of the 2nd at 3 O'clock, arrived at Mulloopettah about 9 O'clock. Saw there .... Started from Mulloopettah between 5 and 6 O'clock in the Eveng, arrived at Kannidipetta about ½ past 8 O'clock at night.

Left Kannidipetta at ½ past 4 O'clock on the morng of the 3rd & reached Bickanoor-pettah about 8 O'clock the same morng. Started from the latter place between 5 & 6 O'clock in the Eveng and reached Narasingapettah about 9 O'clock at night.

Quitted Narasingapettah about 4 O'clock on the morng of the 4th and arrived at Muhsoorpetta at 8 O'clock the same morng.

Left Muhsoorpetta at ½ past 5 O'clock on the eveng 4th & reached Ko........ between 9 & 10 O'clock at night.

Reached Hyderabad between 7 & 8 O'clock the morng 5th

Letters received from England
1824-1825-1826-1827-1828-1829-1830

From whom	Date of the letter	When received
I C.	July 1st 1823	February 14th 1824
Eth C.	Jany 22nd 1824	July 14th 1824
My Mother	Feby 20th "	July 26th 1824
H M C.	May 17th "	September 20th 1824
Eth C.	July 10th "	January 18th 1825
H.M.C.	Septr 10th "	February 28th 1825
A C.	Novr 9th ,,	June 1st 1825
H. M C.	Novr 22nd ,,	June 1st 1825
Eth C.	Decr 17th ,,	July 2nd 1825
Ed C.	March 23rd 1825	July 24th 1825
A. C.	April 8th ,,	August 15th 1825
Eth C.	May 12th ,,	Septr 15th 1825
H. M. C.	Augt 14th ,,	February 11th 1826
A C.	Octr 28 ,,	May 16th 1826
Eth C.	Jany 17th 1826	May 29th 1826
H. M. C.	April 26th 1826	September 24th 1862
A C.	June 22nd 1826	November 24th 1826
Ed. C.	July 15th 1826	January 23rd 1827
Eth C.	Septr 12th 1826	Febry 15th 1827
H. M. C.	Dec 6th 1826	May 14th 1827
A. C.	Jany 13th 1827	June 26th 1827

E. C.	March 9th 1827	August 4th 1827
H. M. C.	May 27th 1827	October 26th 1827
Eth C.	June 8th 1827	December 1st 1827
Eth C.	Octr 3rd 1827	March 18th 1828
H. M. C.	Septr 9th 1827	June 7th 1828
H. M. C.	Decr 12th 1827	June 7th 1828
H. M. C.	Decr 29th 1827	June 30th 1828
Eth C.	Jany 21st 1828	July 22nd 1828
H. M. C.	June 19th 1828	December 18th 1828
H. M. C.	Septr 30th 1828	February 7th 1829
H. M. C.	Novr 21st 1828	May 18th 1829
Eth C.	March 18th 1829	Augt 11th 1829
Wm C.	June 1st 1829	Septr 19th 1829
H. M. C.	July 7th 1829	December 3rd 1829
Eth C.	Septr 1st 1829	May 8th 1830
H. M. C.	December 6th 1829	May 8th 1830
Eth C.	February 9th 1830	July 5th 1830
H. M. C.	June 20th 1830	December 24th 1830
Eth C.	Septr 7th 1830	February 25th 1831
Eth C.	Novr 6th 1830	May 4th 1831
H. M. C.	February 24th 1831	July 24th 1831.

[Bets]

I have made a Bet with A.E.Byam that Colonel Noble will be Commandant of Artillery, in five years from this date, if *not dead*. The Bet is a Lottery Ticket

August 18th — M. Campbell
1823 — A.E. Byam

Superscribed; "Cancelled—Colonel Noble dead"

I have made a Bet of a Lottery ticket, with AE Byam, that I shall go to England in five years, either through sickness or some other cause.

August 18th — M. Campdell
1823 — A.E. Byam

I, George Dadow (?) bet Matthew Campbell a Lottery Ticket that a *Lac* is drawn in the next Madras Lottery in the numbers from 1 to a thousand—against 1001 to 2000

Balanagar
22nd June 1827 — signed G. Dadow (?)
Superscribed; "Cancelled" — M. Campbell

Captain Dickinson bets a M.Lottery Ticket that I shall be married within one year from this date, *I say not*.

Bangalore — M. Campbell
March 28th 1828

Mrs Dickinson bets me a Lottery Ticket that Lt. Prichard of the Madras Artillery passes through Bangalore. *in all August next*, returning *from on land to Bombay*.

Bangalore
March 1828 — M.C.

Superscribed; won this bet, Prichard not having arrived at Bangalore till November 1828.

[His Wardrobe]

List of wearing apparel etc belonging to Lt. Campbell—Artillery taken on the 18th March 1830—

15 Shirts

15 White Trousers-long cloth

11 White waistcoats

16 Half stockings, pairs

8 Flannel waistcoats

6 Jean trousers pairs

1 Buff waistcoat

1 Blue Cloth do

19 False Collars

5 Short........pairs

4 Long do do

20 Towels

16 Godown Towels

2 Pairs Braces

1 Slug Crop Belt

1 ....Belt

2 Waist Belts

2 Swords................

1 ....sword

1 Foot and Dress Saddle Cloth

1 Surtout

1 F.A. (?) Dress Cap

1 Short........full dress cotton

1 Do Do hand up (?) jacket

1 Pair Gold laced sky blue trousers

1 Pair Red striped sky Blue Trousers

1 Pair coarse do do

1 Old........Coatter (?) ....

1 Do. Adjt's strap

1 Crimson silk...........

1 Do Do sash

1 ....Plate

1 Fancy........silk

1 Pair Leather Breeches

List of silver articles

Knives & Forks——belonging to Lt. M. Campbell, Artillery——taken on the 18th March 1830.

8 Silver Table Spoons
1 Do Dessert Spoons
2 Do Tea Spoons
1 Do Table Forks
2 Do Dessert Forks
1 Do. Butter Knife
1 Do. ———
1 Do Tumbler Cover
12 Large Knives & Forks
12 Small Do & Do.
1 Carving Do & Do.

[Remittances]

Bangalore—5th April 1828

Remitted to Mr Bertram, Attorney—Madras—an Acct Genls Bill fo 500 five hundred M Rupees — in part payment of my debt with the late Mr Ganty & with Messrs Ganty & Co

Paymaster's Office	Acct Genl's Office
No 546	Original No. 4339

Nay Office

Pagpore Subs Force—Kamptee 10th March 1828

Granted to Captn Seton	A. Bentley
Horse Artillery	Payr

Bank note for 50 fifty rupees remitted to Cuddalore 14th Feby 1830—No. 3817

Dated Madras 25th April 1826

Payable to D. Hill Esqr

Bank note for fifty rupees/50/sent to Andre w .... Cudda'ore 15th March 1830 No. 8459

Pay to John Macdonell Esqr

dated 9th November 1829 A. ——

Acting Treasurer

Entd

C. S. Brown

Acting Cashier

M.P.

Recipe for Milk Punch

Soak the rinds of thirty Limes in two Bottles of arrack for twelve hours—drain off this liquor, add ten bottles of arrack and six of Brandy or Rum, to this add two and a half bottles of lime juice, eight nutmegs grated——twelve lbs. of moist sugar—eight quarts of *new milk* boiling and 14 quarts of boiling..... . . The whole to be mixed in some large vessel & stirred about for half an hour——and when perfectly cool, to be strained thro' flanne —and bottled off —

Acct Genls Bills remitted by me
M. Campbell

Acct Genl's office-original No.	Paymaster's office nos	Pay Office & dates	Paymaster's name	To whom payable & when	In what amount and when remitted
No. 5138	No. 81	Bangalore 4th June 1828	S. Crokat	Messrs Griffiths & Co Madras	One hundred rupees 7th June 1828
,, 197	,, 227	N. S. F. camp Kamptee June 11th 1828	A. Bentley	Messrs Griffiths & Co Madras	One hundred rs- 6th July 1828
,, 5322	,, 265	Pay Office- 9th Augt 1828	S Crokat	Messrs Griffiths & Co Madrrs	One hundred rupees- 17th August 1828
,, 2191	,, 334	Pay Office, Bangalore 9th Augt 1828	S. Crokat	Messrs Griffiths & Co Madras	One hundred rupees - 17th Sept 1828
,, 2277	,, 420	Pay Office Bangalore 9th Septr 1828	S. Crokat	Messrs Griffiths & Co Madras	One hundred rupees 17th October 1828

,, 2343	,, 486	Pay Office, Bangalore 8th Nover 1828	S. Crokat	Messrs Griffiths & Co Madras	One hundred rupees 16th November 1828
,, 2414	,, 557	Pay Office, Bangalore 9th Decr 1828	S. Crokat	Messrs Griffiths & Co Madras	One hundred rupees 18th December 1828
,, 2534	,, 677	Pay Office, Bangalore, February 7th 1829	S. Crokat	Messrs Griffiths & Co Madras	One hundred rupees 11th February 1829
,, 2585	,, 728	Pay Office, Bangalore, March 7th 1829	S Crokat	Messrs Griffiths & Co Madras	One hundred rupees 11th March 1829
,, 9011	, 804	Pay Office, Bangalore, April 10th 1829	S. Crokat	Messrs Griffiths & Co Madras	One hundred rupees 13th April 1829
,, 9233	,, 197	Pay Office, Bangalore, 8th July 1829	Wm Taylor A. P.	Messrs Griffiths & Co Madras	One hundred rupees 11th July 1829

The seventh column common to all the above, "For what purpose" :
To liquidate my debts

Notes and References

Falconar's Diaries

1790

1. With the attack by Tippu Sultan, the Mysore ruler, on the "Travancore Lines" on December 29, 1789, the third Mysore war began. It ended in 1792 with the Treaty of Srirangapatna.

The "Travancore Lines" were a kind of Indian forerunners of the Maginot Line of the 1939-45 war. They were a series of defensive positions built over a large area. According to some western historians, a Flemish soldier of fortune, Eustache de Lannoy, constructed them between 1761 and 1766. According to Indian sources, they were built by Martanda Pillai, the Travancore Dalawai, and by de Lannoy.

An old account states that the Lines stretched "in an almost straight line from the backwater opposite to the town of Crangnore to the foot of the (Western) Ghauts. They consisted of an imposing earthern rampart, not very high, extending over thirty miles in length from Palliport along a great portion of the Cochin State ceded by the Cochin Rajah.... Just flanking their western extremity were the Dutch forts of Crangnore and Ayacotta. The lines were fronted by a ditch on the north. Flanking towers were placed at intervals and a fort was constructed at the western extremity".

A modern historian says, "About forty miles in length, the Lines started on the little west coast island of Vypin and then ran eastwards into the heart of the Anamallai hills. They consisted of a rampart with a sixteen-foot ditch and a strong bambo hedge in front of it, and though the opinions of interested parties on their effectiveness varied, they gave meaning to the otherwise ill-defined northern defences of Travancore".

2. The Madras Government's attitude was disgraceful. John Hollond was then acting as Governor after the departure of Sir Archibald Campbell. The Governor-General, Lord Cornwallis, ordered him to support the Raja of Travancore. But he attempted to make the Raja pay for his assistance.

Henry Dodwell says of Hollond "He had been appointed writer in 1761, at the age of 17, and by virtue of seniority succeeded to the post of governor in 1789. His government was marked by an accumulation of scandals beside which the misdeeds of his predecessors sink into nothingness. He sold posts; he employed the English troops on unauthorised expeditions for the behalf of the Nawab's (of the Carnatic's) creditors of whom he was one; when ordered to support the little state of Travancore, he tried to induce the raja to pay for the assistance which he had been ordered to give; finally he ran off with a sum of money which had been entrusted to him by the Nawab for the Company". *(The Nabobs of Madras*, pp. 39,40).

Cornwallis suspended him. His brother, Edward John, succeeded him. But he was in power only for a week, from February 13, 1790, to February 20, when he too was suspended. Cornwallis was furious at the "criminal disobedience" of the brothers and made strong efforts to get them prosecuted for corruption.

3. Anjango, now a little coastal town north of Trivandrum, was, at the time of the diary, a British factory. It was there that Robert Orme, the great historian, was born, in 1728. It was also there that Eliza Draper, an object of Laurence Sterne's affections, lived awhile.

4. General Sir William Medows (Falconar uses an alternative spelling of this proper name), who had fought in the U.S.A. and had been wounded at the battle of Brandywine, was, in 1788, appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Bombay. Two years later he was transferred to Madras in the same capacities. He took charge of the campaign against Tippu Sultan when the third Mysore war broke out, but was unsuccessful. Thereupon, Cornwallis himself came down from Calcutta to lead the campaign.

Medows felt further frustrated during Cornwallis' siege of Srirangapatna in February, 1792. When, at the conclusion of the peace treaty, under which Tippu Sultan had to surrender two of

his sons to the British as hostages, a salute was being fired at the approach of the two towards Cornwallis' tent, Medows discharged a pistol at himself. Miraculously he survived.

5. Falconar seems to have been much devoted to his mother. He writes more often to her than to anybody else He sends her munificent sums of money quite regularly. When the time comes, it is she who takes charge of some of his children whom he sends to Britain.

Falconar must have written this letter from a factory in north Andhra, because on April I he and his family "Commenc our Journey to Madras". It is not clear how, in the very first year of his service in India, he could have been posted to an Andhra settlement in view of his own entry under June 2 that he was appointed Second in Visakhapatnam "in consequence of orders from the Company Directory that all writers should be 4 years at Madras before they could be appointed to another Settlement" "Cockanada" is Kakinada.

6. Francis Alexander Grant was appointed to the service in 1789. He rose high in the judicial service, retiring in 1832

7 Michael Keating was Writer in 1776 and, after serving mainly in the north Andhra factories, was out of the service by 1805

8 Daniel Crawford, a Writer in 1789, served chiefly in the Andhra districts. He was Collector of Guntur in 1803, Judge in Rajamahendravaram in 1806 and, finally, Magistrate in Guntur He was lost at sea on March 14, 1809

9 Arthur William Gregory, a Writer in 1773, served mainly in the north Andhra factories. He was Second Member of the Vizag Council in 1792 and again in 1795, but this time also as Accountant and Collector of a "Division of the Vizianagram Zemindary". He was out of the service in 1802.

10. The strategic plan of the British against Tippu Sultan was to make their main attack from the south through the Gazalhatti pass, with diversionary thrusts elsewhere. The "Grand Army", as main force it was called, was under Medows. He took over command on May 24. The next day there was a review of 15,000 men near Tiruchi. The army, as Falconar notes, marched on May 26 By June II, it captured Karur, just inside Tippu's borders. But thereafter it met with reverses.

11. A detachment of the British army under Colonel James Stuart (a cantankerous and bloody minded soldier who had arrested Lord Pigot, the Governor of Madras, in 1776 at the behest of his enemies in his Council and who, in 1786, had fought a duel in London with Lord Macartney, just returned from Madras where he had been Governor) attacked Dindigal on August, 16. "The fortifications were strong and the Killedar, Haidar Abbas, boldly defiant. Being short of ammunition for his heavy guns, Stuart decided to gamble on an assault without adequate artillery preparation. This was mounted on the 21st. It was repulsed, but fortunately Haidar Abbas, ignorant of the English dilemma and weakened by desertions, surrendered the next day".

12. "The usual name in India for (white) cotton shirtings, or Lancashire calico; but first applied to the Indian cloth of like kind exported to England, probably because it was made of length unusual in India"——*Hobson-Jobson* by Yule and Burnell.

13. Sir Charles Oakeley (as Henry Love, the author of *Vestiges of Old Madras* spells the name, differently from Falconar), spent his whole career in the Madras civil service. He came to Madras as Writer in 1767. Nineteen years later, in 1786, he was appointed to the newly constituted Board of Revenue. He acted as Governor in Medows absence on field service and later, on August 1, 1792, he became Governor. Two years earlier he had been created a baronet. On September 7, 1794, Lord Hobart succeeded him.

14. The "Public Rooms" or the "Assembly Rooms" were, in Falconar's time and later, located in the Pantheon, on the road in Egmore still bearing that name. The history of the site began on August 21, 1778, when Sir Thomas Rumbold, the Governor, assigned it to Hall Plummer, who was both a civil servant and a contractor for public works Plummer built a mansion and planted a garden. In 1793 he assigned the property to a number of civil servants and army officers James Brodie, the builder of Brodie's Castle on the Adyar, was one of them. Later, the Pantheon Committee sold it to Edward Samuel Moorat, a wealthy Armenian. There used to be the Moorats Garden west of the Anderson Bridge. Moorat sold the Pantheon to the Government for Rs. 28,000 on March 26, 1821. The Pantheon served as the Collector's

Cutcherry in the 1830's Later with additions and modifications, it became the home of the Central Museum, the forerunner of the present Madras Government Museum.

The "Public Rooms", where the British held their entertainments, appear to have been established well before 1789 because the *Madras Courier* of October 21 that year refers to them. In May, 1791, Dr. John Anderson, a well known botanist of the day, who introduced the nopalry to Madras, suggested in the *Madras Courier* that the garden of the "Public Rooms" shou'd, along with some others, be cultivated with the mulberry tree.

Cornwallis was entertained at the Pantheon on October 10, 1793, on his successes against Tippu Sultan in the third Mysore war. In 1805 Colonel Wellesley was similarly honoured for his victory in Assaye He opened the ball with Lady Bentinck.

On August 16, 1810, Mrs Maria Graham, the sensitive author of *A Journal of a Residence in India*, visited "a public ball in the Pantheon, which contains, besides a ball-room, a very pretty theatre, card-rooms, and virandas. During the cold season there are monthly assemblies, with occasional balls all the year, which are very well conducted. The Pantheon is a handsome building, it is used as a free-masons lodge of modern masons, among whom almost everyman in the army and navy who visits Madras enrols himself".

1792

1. By the beginning of 1792, the British forces had completely invested Srirangapatna, Tippu Sultan's capital, and he realised that he could not win the war. On January 12 he asked Cornwallis whether he might send him an envoy, or a "vakil". This effort came to nothing. But on February 8, Tippu, of his own accord, sent two of his British prisoners of war to Cornwallis. Five days later the negotiations began.

The peace conference fell into two divisions. The first worked out the terms of the treaty. It lasted from February 13 to 26. It is to this that Falconar refers here. The definitive treaty was signed later, on March 16.

By this Tippu gave up half his dominions, paid Rs. 330 lakhs, released all his prisoners of war, and surrendered two of his sons as hostages. These sons were, Abdul Khaliq and Muiz-ud-Din. The latter was to figure in the Vellore Mutiny of 1806, to which Falconar has a reference in his diary for that year.

2. Alexander Stodart was, in 1792, appointed Assistant under the Commercial Resident in Visakhapatnam. He came out as Writer in 1789. Except for a brief spell in Dindigal in 1796 his career was spent in the Andhra districts. He died in Madras on May 16, 1807. Falconar has a reference to his death under that date.

3. Henry Brown's appointment was as Deputy Export Warehouse-keeper. The "W. House" in this entry is the "warehouse". Brown, who joined service as Writer in 1789, died in Madurai on December 29, 1808.

4. Tranquebar, or Tarangambadi, a town on the Thanjavur coast, a few miles south of Pumpuhar, was a Danish possession at this time. In 1801 the British took it over and retained it till 1815. Finally, in 1845, they bought it for twelve and a half lakhs of rupees. Till 1860 it was ihe headquarters of the District Collector. It was the birth-place of Catherine Alleigne, who, before marrying Talleyrand, the great French statesman, had earlier espoused first Jean Pierre Verlee, a French soldier, and, secondly, Francis Grand. While living in Calcutta with Grand, she was involved in a sensational escapade with Philip Francis, a member of Warren Hastings' Council and an inveterate enemy of his.

It was in the year of this entry, 1792, that the main gateway to the town. still standing, was built. It carries the date and the monogram of the King of Denmark.

1796

1. "A term used in Madras to designate the damp, unpleasant wind that blows in some seasons, especially July to September, from the south" ——Yule and Burnell. They quote a passage from *Letters from Madras,;* "This long-shore wind is very disagreeable ..... . a sort of sham —breeze blowing from the south, whereas the real sea-breeze blows from the east, it is a regular cheat upon the new-comers, feeling damp and fresh as if it were going to cool one".

2 These regulations were intended to reorganise the Company's army in India. They were devised at Cornwallis' instance and were set forth in a despatch of the East India Company dated January 15, 1796. They "laid the foundation of the modern system of Army pay, pension and furlough", says an author writing in 1929

The new regulations "recognized the claims of (Company army) officers to furlough, up to a maximum of three years, after not less than ten years' service in India and for the first time conferred on the Indian Army the important right to an adequate retiring allowance. It was now laid down that after twenty-five years' service, of which three years might have been passed on furlough, an officer was entitled to retire with the full pay of his rank. With this concession, all need for the old irregular and improper allowances, which were intended to supply the absence of a regular pension, disappeared".

In issuing the regulations, the Directors said that they had "the most sanguine expectation that all future causes of discontent would be effectually done away with". This expectation was not realised for quite many years In 1807 the revolt of the Company army officers, the so called" White Mutiny", occurred over this issue.

3. Margaret, the first wife of Lord Hobart, the Governor from 1794 to 1798. She was buried in St, Mary's Church, in Fort St. George. Her infant son, John, had died five months earlier. Another Lord Hobart was Governor from 1872 to 1875, when he died in Madras.

4. The Boddams were a Scottish family a few members of which joined service in India Rawson Hart Boddam was Governor of Bombay from 1784 to 1788 H. T Boddam was a judge of the Madras High Court. He died in 1908. There is a bust of him near the Napier Park, off Mount Road, in Madras.

1797

1. The British had captured this superb natural harbour, on the east Sri Lanka coast, from the Dutch in 1795. In July that year an expedition had sailed from Madras with Admiral Rainier's (or Rainer's) squadron to reduce the Dutch possessions in Sri Lanka. The land forces, under General James Stuart, had besieged and captured Trincomallee.

2. General George, later Lord, Harris was Commander-in-Chief in Madras in 1797, having succeeded Major-General Sir Alured Clarke, who had been appointed Commander-in-Chief, Bengal. He acted as Governor from February 21, to August 21, 1798, following Lord Hobart's recall, when the Directors disapproved his policy towards the current Nawab of the Carnatic. Harris's greatest achievement was the capture of Srirangapatna, Tippu Sultan's capital, on May 4, 1799.

A descendant of his was Governor of Bombay in the 1890's. He did much to popularise cricket in this country.

3. It is interesting that the Madras races should have been held in the month of February. Nowadays the season extends from November to March.

"The origins of racing at Madras are as obscure as those of hunting" says Dodwell (op. cit., p. 225). "I expect many scratch races were run long before the sport was in any way organised. The Fort St. George orderly book of 1773 contains the first reference known to me. Colonel Lang there announces that not more than half the officers off duty can be allowed to be absent at the Mount. But so that they might "partake of the diversions day and day about, and for the convenience of such as have not accommodations at the Mount, the gates will be ordered to be opened every morning at 4 o'clock."

Thomas Daniell, the British artist, who with his nephew, William, was in Madras in 1792-93, has drawn a scene of the races in his picture, "The Assembly Rooms on the Race Course at

Madras". The course was at the foot of St. Thomas Mount. At this time the Mount was a favoured residential area of the British. The military cantonment then established still continues under today's changed conditions. Lord Pigot, the Governor, whom some hostile members of his own Council arrested in August, 1776, was kept in confinement at the Mount. When, in May, 1777, he was dying, he was removed to Madras. *The Modern Traveller*, published in 1828, says that "at the distance of seven miles from the Fort gates, is a race-Course, with a handsome stand and assembly-rooms. The races are supported by the English residents and take place in the cool season".

Till at least 1873 the races continued to be run in January and February. That year the "last day of the races" was February I. R. C. Caldwell, the author of a now forgotten squib, *"The Chit-Chat Papers"* (reprinted from a Madras newspaper, the *Athenaeum and Daily News*, in Madras in 1893) has some verses on the races.

"How fleet our gay season is flying,
How swiftly our pleasures all pass!
Today the Race week is ended,
——The merriest Week in Madras.

"No more the light of glad faces
Will shine from the Grand Stand each day,——
Sweet ladies as lovesome as lovely,
And men as gallant as gay,

"No more the rush of the horses
Nor gleam of the jockey's dress;
No more the crowds many-colour'd
That round the grand water-leap press.

"No more the swarming of gharries,
The roar of applause no more,
As *'Marques'*, or *'Wenlock'*, or *'Viking'*,
Arrow-like, shoots to the fore!

"With all its changes and chances
Another dull year must pass,
Ere the dawn of our next gay Race Week
Wakes up 'benighted' Madras.

"May we then meet again hale and hearty,
And again round the Race Course all rally,
Covey, Bell, Local and Miller,
And Walcott and Joseph and Ally!

"And see again *Bridesmaid* and *Selim*,
And *Glenshaw* flashing along,
(But why the deuce has 'Jeremiah'
Failed, this year, to praise them in song?)

"Have you heard of the glory departing?
How that never another horse
With the 'Merry Confederates' colours
Will appear, in their name, on our course?

"We know that,——if losing, if winning——
The 'Confederates' were always game,
They ran for the love of running,
For our pleasure and their own fame

"If our gentlemen-owners thus leave us,
Who then will fill up their places?
Next year shall we see Arab Chieftains
Winning each blessed race?

"This one cloud has darkened our meeting,
Only this—— nothing more We're aware
Goodwill has reigned all the Race Week,
And everything's been on the square.

"Then Hip-Hip-Hurrah for the Races !.
Hurrah for the sport and the fun !.
Hurrah for the winning horses
And the horses that ought to have won!

"Hurrah for the Jocks, and their riding,
Their nerve, and their pluck, and their skill !.
Hurrah for the stewards and starters,
And the man 'wot will make up ycur bill'.

"And now. boys, let's end up our cheering,
And heartily roar ourselves hoarse !.
Three times three ! Once more——for the Ladies
Whose presence has graced our Course !' .

4. This could have been either James Fullerton (name so spelt), who came to India as Writer in 1794 and died on October 25, 1808, in Maddapollam, where he was Deputy Commercial Resident, or Robert Fullerton (the name, again, so spelt) who, Writer in 1789, rose to be Second Member of the Council and died in 1830.

5. Josiah Webbe was the first Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras. In 1797 he was appointed Secretary to Government and Maratha Translator. Three years later he became Chief Secretary to Government. But he also remained Maratha Translator. In 1801 he was appointed Resident in Mysore, in 1803 in Nagpur, and in 1804 in Gwalior. He died on November 9, 1804. Falconar has an entry on his death, on December 7, 1804.

6. Umdat-ul-Umara had succeeded Mohammad Ali, his father, as Nawab of the Carnatic in 1795 on the latter's death. Hobart, the Governor, was determined to take the Carnatic over because of the staggering debts the Nawabs owed the Company and private Europeans, which caused acute maladministration. His policy involved him in a dispute withe Sir John Shore, the Governor-General, Lord Mornington, who succeeded Shore in 1798, took steps to take the country over, and, finally, in 1801, on Umdat's death, he did so.

Falconar's reference here could be to Hobart's proposal that the Nawab cede to the Company the districts already assigned for the payment of his dues, sovereignty over the palayakkars, or "poligars", and some forts in the Carnatic. Umdat refused.

7. A "pipe" was a British (and U. S.) liquid measure of 126 gallons. Madeira wine was made in Portugal and was popular in Britain at the time. On Christmas Day, 1780, a Lieutenant Gascoyne held a dinner party. The liquid fare included twelve bottles of madeira. They cost eight pagodas and twenty-four fanams, or nearly thirty rupees. Claret was costlier, at twelve pagodas for twelve bottles ; porter cheaper at nine pagodas for twenty - one bottles. Four pints of cherry brandy set the Lieutenant back by one pagoda and twenty-one fanams ; and one "case bottle" of gin by one pagoda. Forty-two fanams made a pagoda, and eight cash a fanam.

8. The most important of the posthumous works of Edward Gibbon, tho great historian (1737-1794) is his autobiography. It is possible that Falconar is referring to *The Miscellaneous Works of Edward Gibbon, Esq., with Memoirs of his Life and Writings composed by himself,* which his friend Lord Sheffield, edited and published in 1796, the year of this entry. George Saintsbury says ; "Gibbon's miscellaneous work, both in English and French, is not inconsiderable, and it displays his peculiar characteristics ; but the only piece of distinct literary importance is his *Autobiography*". As a later entry in the same month shows, Falconar intended reading the *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.* This classic was first published in six volumes between 1776 and 1788.

9. Oliver Goldsmith (1728-1774), the delightful stylist and the author of the familiar classic *The Vicar of Wakefield,* earned his living as a literary hack. "He could turn his hand to almost anything and do an acceptable job". Among these works was a history of Rome.

Gaius Suetonius Tranquillus, the Roman historian, was born in 69 A. D. and "lived to a good age". He wrote a number of books. The best known is *The Twelve Caesars,* "the most fascinating and richest of all Latin histories".

But of all these only this classic and fragments of *Illustrious Writers*, which include short lives of Virgil, Horace and Lucan, have survived. Falconar must be referring to these fragments.

Caius Sallustius Crispus (86-35 B. C.), an earlier Roman historian, wrote *Catiline's Conspiracy* and *Jugurtha War*.

10. The firm of Lautour and Co was one of the "agency houses" which were a feature of the financial system in India in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. "They owed their origin to the fact that the East India Company's servants, British military officers and free-trading merchants and adventurers were accumulating savings and fortunes and needed some opportunities for the investment of their funds. At the same time, money was also in good demand, as more fortunes could be made with borrowed funds, if not suddenly or quickly as in Bengal, at least within a few years, if circumstances were favourable. The British agency houses were formed and grew up in these circumstances, without anybody in authority paying any great attention to them".

The more important agency houses in south India included Roebuck Abbott, Tulloh and Brodie, Kindersley Watts, Stephens and Cockill, Colt Baker Day, Hunter and Hay, A. J. and L. de Fries. Francis Latour, Parry and Dare (later Parry's) and Binny. At the height of the imbroglio over the Carnatic debts early in the nineteenth century some British merchants in Madras addressed an official letter on January 18, 1809. They included Hart and Weston, Harington, Tulloh and Co., S. H. Greig,de Monte and Co., Moorat, and de Mello.

An official document of 1780 mentions "Delatour" and "Joseph Latour". The former was a Frenchman who had come to Madras from Pondicherry in 1777, and the latter a Swiss who had arrived in Madras from Britain in the same year and had acted as a steward to Whitehill, the Governor. "Delatour" was probably Francis Latour, who founded the firm bearing his name. This firm was later amalgamated with Arbuthnot Bank. It was the failure of this bank on March 5, 1907, ruining thousands of depositors, that led to the formation of the Indian Bank, in Madras.

11. This expedition against the Spanish colony of the Philippines, of which Manila was the capital, was organised because Spain had dropped out of the coalition against France in the war against revolutionary France then raging in Europe. One contingent sailed from Madras, another from Bengal. Included in the latter was the 33rd, the Colonel of which was Arthur Wellesley, later the Duke of Wellington. He was then twenty-eight years old.

The expedition got no farther than Penang At this time a mutiny broke out in the Royal Navy in Spithead and the Nore. The First Lord of the Admiralty said, "The Channel fleet is now lost to the country as much as if it was at the bottom of the sea" Moreover, Austria had followed Prussia and Spain in signing a peace treaty with France. French armies were now available for attack on British positions round the world Therefore, the Manila expedition was called off

12 This entry raises problems. It was not until October 17, 1797 that Napoleon, having conquered Italy, made peace with Austria in Campo Formio Britain sent Lord Malmesbury to Paris as Minister Plenipotentiary As a preliminary, peace was signed in Leoben in April, 1797. Earlier, on February 19, the French had imposed a Carthaginian peace on the Pope.

Falconar cannot be referring to any of these. Britain deputed Lord Malmesbury to Paris in the middle of 1796 to negotiate a peace The talks were prolonged desultorily till December 18 when the French broke them off. They had sent a fleet to invade Ireland.

The probable explanation is that what Falconar records was an error of the kind only to be expected when news took months to reach Madras from Europe.

13 Malacca, which has given its name to the straits between Malaysia and Sumatra, was captured by the British from the Dutch in 1795, restored to the Dutch in 1818, but subsequently came under British rule again

Amboyna, an island in the Moluccas Sea, was the scene of a cruel massacre of the British by the Dutch in the seventeenth century. In 1795 the Dutch in Amboyna surrendered to the British.

14. "Msu" is an abbreviation for Masulipatam, now called Machlipatnam, after its original name. It is interesting to find that there was a sea passenger service to this port from Madras. Ships called there on their way to Visakhapatnam, Balasore and farther north.

1798

1. The Dutch had surrendered Colombo to the British on February 15, 1796. The conquest of the Maritime Provinces of Sri Lanka, that is, the island apart from the Kandyan kingdom in the central highlands, was made by the East India Company from Madras. The Maritime Provinces became a Crown Colony, the British Government taking them over directly on January 1, 1802. The British conquered the Kandyan kingdom in 1815.

2. Late in 1797 the Secretary to Government, who was Josiah Webbe at the time, announced that "Private Letters will be received for transmission at the office of the Secretary to Government". This followed "the establishment by the Honble the Governor in Council at Bombay of a regular Monthly communication with great Britain via Bussora". Webbe said, "The Mails will be despatched from Bombay the 1st day of every Month, and the first despatch will be on the 1st January 1798".

The following regulations were introduced :

"1st. That no letter shall exceed in length four Inches, In breadth two Inches, nor be Sealed with Wax.

"2nd. That all Letters shall be sent to the Secretary of Government with a Note specifying the writer, and with the Writer's Name signed under the address ; to be countersigned by the Secretary previous to deposit in the Packet as a Warrant of permission.

"3rd. That Postage shall be paid on delivery of the letter at the rate of 3½ pagodas a single letter weighing one quarter of a rupee ; for letters weighing half a rupee 5¼ Pagodas ; and for those weighing one Rupee 7 Pagodas..........................

"4th. Two Mails will be transmitted by each despatch; one of which is intended to be despatched via Aleppo, the other via Bagdad ; letters in duplicate will be placed in each Packet, or if Single, at the discretion of the Secretary.

"5th. No Packets or letters are to be received by the Commanders of the Packets (ships) but through the prescribed Channel, nor will any, except through the same Channel, be forwarded by the Resident at Bussora".

As some references in the diaries show, it was customary to send bank notes in halves, by separate post.

The minimum postage for the monthly overland service was Rs 12 for a letter weighing a quarter *tola* ("a measure of weight equivalent originally to 188 grains. In 1833 it was fixed at 180 grains, the weight of a rupee").

3. Inoculation and other preventive steps made little progress in Britain and in India at the time. There was considerable popular opposition to them. In Madras, an Indian by name Swami Nayak was, on February 23, 1803, appointed Native Superintendent of Vaccination at a salary of twenty-five pagodas. He met with considerable opposition from the public. On one occasion, when he was going to the Black Town, the present Georgetown, a group of Armenians assaulted him.

4. Lord Hobart must have arrived from a place in the Presidency where he had gone. He finally left Madras on February 20, 1798, as an entry for that date shows. General Harris officiated as Governor until the second Lord Clive, the successor, arrived.

5. Sir John Shore, who had been given an Irish peerage as Lord Teignmouth, resigned as Governor-General. Hobart, when appointed Governor of Madras, had been promised the succession. But before Shore resigned new arrangements were made. Cornwallis was again appointed Governor-General, and he took oaths of office. But there was a naval mutiny in Portsmouth, and the French were any day expected to invade Ireland. Cornwallis, thereupon, declined the office. The Earl of Mornington, later Marquis Wellesley, was appointed to the post in October, 1797.

6. The "charriot", or the "chariot", or a horse drawn vehicle was far less common than the palanquin. Thomas Daniell, the British artist, who was in Madras in 1792-93, only five years before Falconar's entry, has made a drawing of the Black Town which depicts a European being carried about by palanquin. In an aquatint by H. Merkem, "Government House, Madras, and the Banqueting Hall", made about 1807, a European

dignitary is being carried to the steps in a palanquin, while another palanquin is "parked" nearby. The palanquin, like the hookah, went out of fashion only about the middle of the nineteenth century.

7. Sir Alured Clarke, who was Commander-in-Chief, Bengal, acted as Governor-General in the period between the departure of Sir John Shore and the arrival of the Earl of Mornington.

8. "John Margaret" is an impossible name, particularly when applied to a coachman. But my restoration illustrates the difficulty in making out Falconar's scrawl nearly two centuries old and faded with its ancient ink.

9. The new Governor-General landed in Madras on his way to Calcutta. He discussed with Umdat-ul-Omrah arrangements for the administration of the Carnatic. The Nawab firmly refused to hand it over. The Governor-General had to wait until Umdat died in 1801, when he pounced on the opportunity.

10. Mornington's advent was a turning point in the history of British India. By the time he was recalled in 1805, he had defeated Tippu Sultan, taken over the Carnatic and Thanjavur and overcome the Marathas.

11. Could this be Azim-ud-Dawla, a nephew of Umdat's who was destined to succeed his uncle in 1801 ?

12. The second Lord Clive, who succeeded Hobart as Governor of Madras. Born in 1754 the eldest son of the conqueror, he was a rather placid individual. Mornington and his brother, Wellesley, exchanged patronising references to him. When, on the last day of 1798, Mornington descended on Madras (as Falconar records), Clive obediently gave up Government House to him and took his residence in the building called the "Nawab's Octagon", also called "Hasht Bungalow", which stood on the site of the Madras University buildings.

13. The battle of the Nile, in which Nelson defeated a French fleet off the Rosetta mouth of the Nile. The battle was fought on August I. So, it was some fifty-five days later that Falconar could hear of it. But then the British Admiralty heard of it only on September 21, and that too in a garbled version in a French newspaper. (*Nelson*, By Carola Oman, p. 253).

It was a basalt slab carrying an inscription in three languages found in Rosetta that enabled Champollion to decipher the Egyptian hieroglyphic. The three languages were Greek, Demotic and hieroglyphic.

14. William Petrie, Writer in 1765, became a member of the Council in 1790. Ten years later he was President of the Board of Revenue also. In 1809 he was appointed Governor of Penang. He died there on October 27, 1818.

15. The British in Madras mustered the militia to meet any possible threat by Tippu Sultan. In 1767 and 1769 Mysore troops had plundered outlying parts of Madras. On the first occasion Tippu Sultan was in command. The Governor and his Council who were then in the Garden House, the nucleus of Government House in Triplicane along the Cooum, escaped in a boat which happened to be handy.

16. The Governor-General arrived to take charge of the forthcoming campaign against Tippu Sultan. He took possession of Government House, while Clive, the Governor, moved to the "Hasht Bungalofw".

1799

1. When Asaf-ud-Daula, the Nawab Wazir of Avadh, died in 1797, the Governor-General, Sir John Shore, recognised Wazir Ali as his successor, though there were some doubts about his legitimacy. But shortly after Shore deposed Wazir Ali and placed his uncle, Sadat Ali, on the throne. Wazir Ali took up his residence in Varanasi.

He resented his deposition and, so the British believed, was intriguing against them, particularly with Zaman Shah of Afghanistan, who, it seemed, was about to invade India. The Governor-General directed Wazir Ali to move to near Calcutta. The order was conveyed to him by George Cherry, the British Resident.

At breakfast one day, Wazir Ali murdered Cherry and Captain Conway, who happened to be present. The assassins then rushed out and killed a third Briton, Graham. They then turned against the residence of Davis, a judge. He removed his family to a terrace, entrance to which was through a narrow staircase. Standing at the top of the staircase and armed with a spear, he fended off the assailants.

Wazir Ali was subsequently captured. He died in 1817 a prisoner in Fort William, Calcutta.

2. A number of Frenchmen were serving in Tippu Sultan's army. After his death in battle in May, 1799, the British, who captured them, sent them prisoners of war to Madras. *(Modern Mysore,* by M. Shama Rao, p. 245). Falconar refers to an earlier date, in February that year, before Tippu Sultan was defeated and his army disbanded. But it is possible that these Frenchmen had been taken captive in the earlier third Mysore war or other campaigns.

3. This is an important entry. It shows that, even as the British were preparing for the campaign against Tippu Sultan, there were disturbances in Madras. Many British officials in Madras, including Webbe, were critical of Mornington's policy of forcing a war. They must have known that Madras had reason to fear it, for it might invite reprisals. They knew, or remembered, that in the second Mysore war Hyder Ali had ravaged the suburbs of Madras, including the Mount.

It is possible that this "looting" was also connected with a scarcity of foodgrains in the city. The monsoon had failed in the previous year.

4. Within a fortnight of the battle of the Nile, Admiral Sir John Borlace Warren intercepted a French fleet that had slipped out of Brest, which the British were blockading, and was making for Ireland. He captured "all but two" of the ships, including a ship of the line and three frigates.

5. That is, with the army General Harris was leading to invade Mysore.

6. By March 14. Harris' army had arrived some nine miles west of Bangalore. From there he had a choice of three routes to Srirangapatna ; south via Kankanahalli, central via Channapatna,

and north via Savanadurga. He chose the first. Tippu, learning of this, marched to the Maddur river, but then withdrew to Malvally, a few miles west. A skirmish followed between the advance guards, and that led to a general action. Tippu was defeated and retired towards Srirangapatna.

7. The most important historical entry in the diaries. After Malvally Harris swung south across the Kaveri, finding a practicable ford in Sosale, about fifteen miles south of Srirangapatna. He came in sight of the capital on April 5.

On May 3 the British forced a breach in the fort's defences. The next day "the assault troops (2,494 Europeans, 1,882 native infantry) assembled in their trenches before dawn, but zero hour was fixed for 1-30 p. m, when it was reckoned that the enemy would be at their least alert". *(Tiger of Mysore,* By Denys Forrest, p. 288).

There are many coloured accounts of what followed. "At the appointed moment, General Baird steps out of the trench, draws his sword, and 'in the most heroic and animating manner', calls out to his men, 'Come, my brave fellows, follow me and prove yourselves worthy of the name of British soldiers!. The two columns rise up and plunge side by side into the river bed. They stumble and slide across a confusion of smooth boulders, with only an occasional shallow channel to be waded. Furious musket and rocket fire opens up, but causes few casualties. Within six minutes........it is like a dream........ the assault troops have mounted the glacis, splashed knee—deep through a ditch below the ramparts, clambered to the top of the breach and raised the British colours. The breach proves to be 100 feet wide and within a few minutes more it is crammed full of redcoats, who quickly sort themselves out and swing away right and left, as their Commander-in Chief has laid down'.

The right hand column found Syed Sahib, one of Tippu's principal grandees, dying. The left hand column met with fierce resistance. Tippu had risen early that day and inspected the breach. He had ordered that it be repaired. He had then returned to his post on the ramparts and had just finished his mid-day meal, sitting under a canopy, when news was brought that one of his best and most loyal officers, Saiyid Ghaffar, had been

killed by a round shot on the western defences. He mounted his horse and hurried towards the breach............He was too late, the assault had already started and the breach was in his enemies hands. There was nothing for Tipu to do but climb on to the battlements and fight for his life".

Eventually Tippu "found himself between the water-gate and another archway leading through the inner rampart into the city. He had already received two bayonet wounds, and was now shot in the left breast, and his horse fell under him............ At that moment a party of redcoats (British soldiers) forced their way into the maelstrom between the gates. The predatory eye of a grenadier was caught by the gold buckle on Tipu's belt, but he was dealing with a Tiger at bay and got a sword slash in return. Either this man or another at whom Tipu also struck shot him through the temple, and he was left to be trampled into obscurity among the dead and dying". (Forrest, op. cit, pp. 289-291).

Some of his "Sardars" were killed. The others, together with his sons, were taken prisoner.

An interesting question here is how Falconar in Madras, some 250 miles from Srirangapatna, could have noted the death in his diary the very same day it occurred together with its correct time of occurrence. Letters seem to have taken about a week to travel from Srirangapatna to Madras. Perhaps, the British had made special arrangements for the news to be conveyed very expeditiously to the Governor-General who was then in Madras.

This is the most likely explanation, but some persons might think that here is colour for a supposition that some of Tippu's officers, principally Mir Sadek, were in collusion with the British. It was not until May II that Harris confirmed the news, as Falconar's entry for that day shows. It is also possible that Falconar made the entry subsequently.

8. Alamparai, now a coastal village east of Tindivanam, in South Arcot district of Tamilnad, had a fort which figured in the wars of the eighteenth century.

9. This word indicates "a messenger, a courier, an emissary, a spy".

10. The British introduced currency based on rupee, anna, fanam in 1812, when the minting of pagodas and their fractions and of fanams ceased. But the old coins were still legal tender

and till 1818 accounts were kept in pagodas, fanams and cash. Before that date a bewildering variety of pagodas was in circulation in different parts of south India; Old, New, Nagapattinam, Old Madras, New Madras, Star. "Star" *(or "Sr")* pagodas, so called because they bore a star on the reverse, replaced Madras pagodas as the standard coin of south India in 1741. Falconar refers to the rupee currency too in some of his entries.

The "Swami pagoda" was a gold coin which bore an image of Lord Vishnu in the Boar incarnation. The "mohur" was another gold coin.

11. The first mention in the records of a State lottery in Madras is dated 1771. That was the first year of Lord Macartney's Government. He found "the Carnatic overrun by Hyder Ali's troops, the Madras population famished, and the treasury empty". So poor was the Government that the members of the Council "have been executing the duties of their Station without receiving any Emoluments from the Service at a time when the Expence of keeping up an appearance in the Settlement suitable to their Rank is double what it hithertofore has been", to quote from an official despatch to London, written on January 26, 1782.

Macartney tried many devices to raise money. One of these was a lottery. The experiment did not succeed at the time. But the next reference in the records, dated August 7, 1787, shows that the lottary was well established.

In that document Peter Massey Cassin, a free merchant proposed to the Government that an exchange be set up in Fort St. George. To meet part of the cost he suggested "an Augmentation of the Lottery Fund". His scheme was that 100,000 star pagodas be divided into 10,000 "Shares of Tickets at Pags 10 each". The first prize should be 5,000 pagodas, the second of two of 2,500 each, the third five of 1,000 each, the fourth ten of 500 each, the fifth twenty of 250 each, the sixth fifty of 100 each, the seventh one hundred of fifty each and, finally, 3,212 of twenty each. The profit to the Government would be 10,000 pagodas. The Government approved the scheme and bought a house "at the end of the easternmost line of buildings

north of the Sea Gate". The price was 10,000 pagodas. The Fort Museum now occupies the building. At one time a lighthouse functioned from its top.

A fracas followed. It is worth recalling it today when there are many critics of the present State lotteries. *The Madras Courier* published on two successive issues letters asserting that the lottery was illegal. The Exchange Committee passed an angry resolution stigmatising "Y", the author of the second letter (the first appeared under the pseudonym of 'X') in strong terms. When the editor refused to disclose who "Y" was, the committee appealed to the Government "with the confident hope of your interference for the discovery of the Writer of the Letter signed 'Y', and that you will be pleased to mark with your displeasure so malignant and disrespectful a Member of Society". It also pleaded that the Attorney-General's opinion be asked on the legality of the lottery. But the Government said that this was not necessary as the Lottery Board had "previous to their former Resolutions respecting the Exchange Lottery satisfied themselves fully that none of the Statutes against private Lotteries extend to this Settlement". The dispute seems to have ended there.

Proceeds from the lottery were used to benefit charitable institutions. The Male Asylum, the press at which the diaries which Falconar and Campbell used were printed and published, was one of them.

It is amusing that a grave and reverend seignor like Falconar should have tried his hand at the lottery.

1800
(First diary)

1. "The first map of the City which includes the suburb of Adyar was drafted in 1798, when the Court of the Recorder was established in order to fix the limits of the City. It indicates the building which is now the Adyar Club and that of Brodie Castle", writes a contributor to the *Madras Tercentenary Commemoration Volume*, published in 1939. The buildings of the Adyar Club, now the Madras Club, were erected before 1792, when George Moubray, who constructed them, returned to England. Brodie Castle, now housing the Government College of Music, was built before 1798. Thus, Falconar's house dates only after these and, had it survived, would perhaps be the third oldest in "Adiar".

The other famous houses of Adyar were of later construction; "Beechborough" between 1816 and 1822, "Brunton Villa" after 1804, "Gambier' Gardens" a little before 1822, "Pugh's Gardens" and "Serle's Gardens" both after 1816.

2. Following Tippu Sultan's death and the restoration of the Hindu monarchy in Mysore, a few freebooters were ranging about the countryside. One of them was Dondiah Wahag. A Maratha who belonged to Chennagiri, in Shimoga district, he enlisted as a horseman under Hyder Ali in 1780. Later, he set up for himself as a freebooter. When, in 1794, he went to Srirangapatna, Tippu Sultan imprisoned him, because he would not turn Muslim. Tippu had him converted forcibly and kept him imprisoned. He also tried to conciliate him. On the day Srirangapatna fell to the British, he was found chained to the wall of his prison like a wild beast. A British soldier freed him.

Leaving Srirangapatna, he formed a band of lawless men who preyed upon the country. He had varying fortunes in his struggles. At last, in 1800, Colonel Wellesley was ordered to deal with him. Troops of the Peshwa and the Nizam co-operated with Wellesley. Finally, on September 10, he was killed while fighting British troops at a place called Konagal, in the old Hyderabad State. Falconar heard the news ten days after the event.

1800

(Second diary)

1. Strange to say, Poonnamallee, now called Puvrindamalli, was considered a kind of sanatorium for British troops in the early days before the discovery of the hill stations. There was a cantonment there. Its fort figured in the Carnatic wars of the middle eighteenth century, particularly in Robert Clive's famous defence of Arcot There is an old British cemetery there. One of the two principal highways leading out of Madras used to be called Poonnamallee High Road.

2. The Board of Revenue was set up during the Governorship of Sir Archibald Campbell (1786-1789). Formed on "the Calcutta model", it consisted of four civil servants, Alexander Davidson, Charles Oakley (or Oakeley), David Haliburton and George Moubray.

3. William Cook came out as Writer in 1797 In 1821 he was Principal Collector and Magistrate in Chittoor. He was "out of the service" eight years later.

1801

1. Under prodding by Wellesley, the Madras Government were planning to take the Carnatic over from the Nawab. Umdat-ul-Omrah had steadfastly refused their suggestions But he was in a weak position and further, he was dying.

It is possible that the "proclamation" Falconar refers to was prepared in readiness, to be issued subsequently

2. Nawab Umdat-ul-Omrah had fallen ill of boils Neither his hakims nor an English doctor who was called in could cure him. He was fifty-four years old when he died. His mother was

Khadija, also known as "Begami-Jan Nawwab Begam sahiba'. She had five sons and five daughters. She died at the age of thirty-nine.

The first son was Umdat. Abdul Wali, known as Ghulam Hussain, was officially titled Nawab Umdat-ul-Omara Muni-ul-Mulk Asad-ud-Daula Ghulam Hussain Khan Bahadur Dhul-Faqir Jang By Kulthum Bi, a wife "by nikah", he had a son, Abdul Karim Khan By Ghasiti Begam, another wife "by nikah", he had a son, Ali Hussain, styled Taj-ul-Umara, who passed away two months after the death of his father.

Immediately on Umdat's death there were intrigues in the palace for the succession, and outside it the British were determined to take over the Carnatic, so that the successor would be only a titular Nawab. As soon as it became known that Umdat would not recover, a brother of his, Husum-ul-Mulk hastened to Madras from Tiruchi with, so Barrett told the Nawab, "a large army and cannon on the pretext of protection against waylayers on the journey. But in reality Sultaun-nisa Begam had directed him to do so with ulterior plans".

This Begam was Umdat's elder sister She wanted her son, Rais-ul-Umara, to succeed and she seems to have believed that Umdat had agreed to this. She was so enraged at Ali Hussain's nomination that she refused to allow Umdat's funeral procession to pass through a certain place, and a wall had to be pulled down for the purpose.

In his last will and testament Umdat nominated Ali Hussain his successor The witnesses to the will were Salar Jang and Taqi Ali.

3 Azim-ud-Daula, a son of Amir-ul-Umara who was Mohammad Ali's second and favourite son, gained the throne because Ali Hussain, to whom the British offered it, but under onerous conditions, declined it. Their negotiations with Ali Hussain's representatives, conducted at Chepauk Palace, lasted twelve days beginning on July 15, 1801.

The British said that correspondence which they had found in Srirangapatna showed that his grandfather and father had been in traitorous correspondence with Tippu Sultan, making a plot to

drive them out of India. So, Ali Hussain had no right to succeed except at their pleasure. If he would hand the Carnatic over to them, they would grant him a pension and titular dignities.

On Ali Hussain's behalf the "Regents" nominated in Omdat's will, Najib Khan, Tukhia Ali Khan, Kadar Nawaz Khan and also Barrett (or Batley), held the talks. The British representatives were Webbe and Barry Close.

On the fifth day, July 19, the British officials asked to see Ali Hussain himself. "The reputed Son of Omdat-ul-Omrah being, at our desire, introduced according to the former appointment, we excused our intrusion, on his grief, by explaining our unwillingness to receive from any person but himself the final rejection of a proposition, made with great indulgence to him on the part of the British Government, and involving consequences of the greatest importance to his immediate interests". Ali Hussain, at one stage, accepted the proposals, but later retracted his consent. On the sixth day the British negotiators warned him that "his future situation would be that of a private person, hostile to the British interests, and dependent on the bounty of the Company". He received this statement "with a degree of composure and confidence, which denoted that he acted from no impression of fear; and a smile of complacency, which appeared on his countenance throughout this discussion, denoted an internal satisfaction at the line of conduct he was pursuing. Being asked if he wished to make any further observation, he said that he did not". Thereupon, the British set Ali Hussain aside and decided to negotiate with Azim-ud-Daula, Ali Hussain's cousin, he being a son of Amir-ul-Umara, Umdat's younger brother. The negotiations succeeded, and Azim was placed on the throne. He agreed to hand the Carnatic over and accept a pension, which was quite liberal.

The British did not know where Azim was. Their official report says, "Endeavours.... were used to establish a communication with him, but it was found that so strict a watch had been established over him by the adherents of Omdat ul Omrah that no means appeared to be practicable for opening a private communication with him; while any means to effect it by open means appeared liable to the serious objection of precipitating the fate of the young Prince".

In the meanwhile, Ali Hussain's adherents performed the ceremony of installing him on the throne "in a private manner". Thereupon, Clive ordered British troops to take possession of the palace, removing all of Umdat's guards. This resulted in the discovery of Azim in "a hovel" and guarded by Umdat's adherents.

When the British emissaries first met Azim, he had no idea that they were considering him for the throne He "appeared to limit his expectation to a more comfortable domestic arrangement for his Family" When the British made their intentions known, he readily agreed to their proposals He declared "his acknowledgement of the right acquired by the Company under the discovery made at Seringapatam, and of his readiness to afford, in the event of his elevation to the Musnud (throne), that satisfaction and security which your Lordship (Clive) and the Governor-General (Mornington) had deemed to be necessary to the preservation of our interests in the Carnatic"

On the day Azim was installed on the musnud, July 31, 1801, Clive issued a "Declaration". It said that the Srirangapatna letters had shown that Mohammad Ali and Umdat were really enemies of the British They had "imparted secret information" to Tippu Sultan, they had composed a cipher meant to disguise communications to him which were "of the most hostile tendency to the interests and objects" of the British and their allies. The two Nawabs had violated the stipulations in the treaties of 1787 and 1792 by which they had agreed not to enter into any negotiations with any Indian or other European power without the consent of the Madras Government Therefore, Ali Hussain, "the reputed Son of Omdat ul Umrah had succeeded to the condition of his Father, which condition was that of a public enemy, and consequently at the death of Omdat ul Omrah, the British Government remained at liberty to exercise its rights, founded on the faithless Policy of its Ally, in whatever manner might be deemed most conducive to the immediate safety and to the general interests of the Company in the Carnatic".

By rejecting the British offer, the "supposed Son" of Umdat had shown that he had inherited the 'spirit which actuated the hostile councils' of his father and grandfather. "Justice and moderation warrant that the family of Omdat ul Omrah shall be

deprived of the means of completing its systematic course of hostility; wisdom and prudence demand that the reputed Son of Omdat ul Omrah shall not be permitted to retain possession of resources dangerous to the tranquillity of the British Government in the Peninsula of India.

"The British Government has now resolved to exercise its rights and its power, under Providence, in supporting and establishing the hereditary pretensions of the Prince Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder in the Soubehdarry of the territories of Arcot and of the Carnatic Payen Ghaut".

This tremendous fulmination was signed by Webbe as Chief Secretary to Government and by N. B. Edmonstone, Secretary.

On the same day Azim signed a treaty with the British under which he was "formally established in the state and rank, with the dignities dependent thereon, of his ancestors, heretofore Nawabs of the Carnatic". He was to receive a fifth of the Carnatic's revenues, between two and three lakhs of pagodas, annually. He was also to be paid twelve thousand pagodas a month for his personal expenses. He was to reside in the Chepauk Palace and was not to travel any where without the Company's permission. Clive issued a Minute dated September 29, 1801, "relative to the pecuniary provision to be made for Families" of Mohammad Ali, Omdat and others. He assigned Rs 4,33,400 a year to Mohammad Ali's family, diveded among three sons and three daughters "by legitimate marriage", ten sons and twelve daughters "by Nika", five "Nika ladies", a grandson "by Nika", "inferior Nika Ladies", and the "Haram". To Umdat's family went Rs 25,000. This sum was to be divided among "the Begum Dolary Begum", three sons and one daughter "by Nika", one daughter "by Nika". "four Nika Ladies',, "one inferior concubine recenty admitted into the Mahal with her infant son" and "the Haram".

5. James Brodie was a personality in his time. He came to India in 1789. Next year he was Assistant under the Secretary to the Military Board, and in 1796 Garrison Store-keeper and Import Warehouse-keeper. As was the practice at the time with civil officials, he was engaged in private trade also. There was a firm, Jarvis and Brodie, with which he was most probably

connected. In 1800 private trade by public servants was forbidden, and they were asked to choose between public service and private trade. What Brodie chose is not known But probably he abandoned public service because the records in England say of him, "No trace after 1801".

His name survived until recently when the long road from the Luz, in Mylapore, Madras, to his house on the Adyar, "Brodie's Castle", bore his name. It has now been changed Brodie built his magnificent house on a grant of eleven acres made to him by the authorities on the Quibble islet, originally formed by two arms of the Adyar river There is no longer any such islet The house must have been built before 1798.

Not long after, Brodie's business seems to have failed Though he was still not reduced to want, he let out the house. The first tenant was Sir Thomas Strange, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Because of its splendid location on the river, it never lacked for tenants In the intervals when the house fell vacant, Brodie went to stay there. Apparently, he was very fond of it.

Brodie liked to boat on the river It is said that one night his wife dreamt that he would be drowned in the river. She asked him not to go boating one day, as he intended to. He ignored her warning and was drowned. The bungalow now houses the State Government College of Music.

We know so little about the physical appearance and other personal details of Falconar and his contemporaries that a contemporary account of Brodie will be found interesting. "He was rather tall and slender, with a calm placid countenance, of fine complexion but pale. He wore powdered hair with a *queue* behind, a sky blue coat, with two or three large cloth buttons and a collar with lappets in the fashion of the close of 1790 odd". A brother of Brodie's, William Douglas, was partner in the firm of Tulloh, Brodie & Haliburton between 1803 and 1816.

John Chamier (Deschamps) has given his name to a road in Adyar, Madras. Writer in 1772, he became Chief Secretary to Government in 1801 and a member of the Governor's Council two years later. He was "out of the service" in 1809.

1802

1. The British believed that Ali Hussain was not a legitimate son of Umdat's. Wellesley expressly affirms this. He seems to have had an aversion for Ali Hussain. Psychologists must determine whether this had anything to do with the fact that Wellesley himself had many illegitimate children and that he married their mother at a subsequent date. She did not accompany him to Calcutta.

In the hindsight of history, it seems puzzling that Ali Hussain should have rejected the British offer. He was in no position at all to bend them to his will. His grandfather had lost ground with them mainly because of the staggering debts he owed all and sundry. His father often did not know how he would be able to pay the next instalment of the kist.

A possible explanation is that Ali Hussain's advisers believed that they could appeal to the British Government in London against the actions of the local Government in Madras. After all, Mohammad Ali had succeeded in doing so. But things were radically different now. Wellesley had come out with a sort of directive to take possession of the Carnatic at the earliest opportunity. The only conclusion possible is that Ali Hussain's advisers misled him. He survived his ordeal only a few weeks

2. The R........ whose anonymity Falconar tries to ensure by using the dash could have been Benjamin Roebuck. In 1802 he was Assay-master and Military Paymaster. He also traded on his own account. He was deeply involved in the dispute over the Carnatic debts, allying himself with Thomas Parry. He must have been obnoxious to Falconar. V........y cannot be identified.

1803

1. This was the last appointment in the service that Stephen Rumbold Lushington held before retiring in 1807. Falconar's appointment as "Register of Sudder and Foujdarry Adawlut" is noted in his entry under date July 7, 1802. The "Adalut" was a court of justice.

Under February 16 Falconar notes that he "delivered over charge to L" of the post. Later, Lushington became Governor of Madras (1827-1832).

2. As Junior Member of the Board of Revenue, John Hodgson later became Fourth Member of the Governor's Council and President of the Board of Revenue,

3. There was a British garrison in Arcot fort at the time. When Macaulay came to south India in the 1830's, he visited Arcot on his way from Madras to Utagamandalam.

1804

1. Egmore was a kind of health resort at the time. "In those distant days when trips to the hills were unknown, even Egmore was a health-resort in respect of the crowded Fort St. George, and it was officially reported that the Egmore Redoubt might 'serve for a convenience for the sick Soldiers when arrived from England, for the recovery of their health, it being a good air".

As a civilian, Falconar could not have stayed at the Redoubt. But, until recently, there were many spacious bungalows in Egmore. The Redoubt occupied the site where Madras Egmore railway station now stands and, before that, where the Male Asylum stood until the beginning of the twentieth century. (*The Story of Madras*, By Glyn Barlow).

2 ' Lord Wm" was Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, who was Governor of Madras from 1803 to 1807, when he was recalled because of the Vellore "mutiny". Later, in 1828 he became Governor-General of India He left India in 1835, and died four years later

3 There are many references in the diaries to this. It probably concerned Falconar s claim to some arrears of pay.

4 He was the fifth son of Mohammad Ali and brother of Amir-ul-Umara, Azim-ud-Daula's father His full title was Nasirul-Mulk Intizamud-Daula Mohammad Salabat Khan Bahadur Ghazanfar Jang.

5. General Lord Lake gained two victories over the Holkar, Jaswant Rao, in November, 1804. The first was the battle of Dig, fought on November 13, and the second the battle of Farrukhabad on November 17. Falconar's reference to the Holkar's infantry indicates that it is Dig which is meant here.

Josiah Webbe who, as already stated, was the first Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, was Resident at the court of Mysore and later in Nagpur when he was appointed to the court of the Scindia. When proceeding to take up this appointment, he fell ill at a place called Mussingabad, on the banks of the Narmada, and died there shortly after on November 9. He was thirty-seven years old.

1805

1. After the words, "Gl. Craddock" in the diary there is an indecipherable scrawl of three letters. Major-General Sir Francis Craddock, G. C. B., K. H., (afterwards Lord Howden) had taken charge as Commander-in-Chief, Madras, on October 17, 1804,. It was under him that the so called "White Mutiny", or the revolt of the Company's army officers, broke out in 1807.

The "new military Regulations" which, Falconar says in his entry for May 8, 1796, had arrived, did not remove the discontent among the officers of the Company's army. They still had grievances. First, the Bengal officers received liberal house rent and other allowances which were denied in Madras. Secondly, "the off-reckonings, a fund originally derived from savings obtained on the clothing, etc., of the regiments, were the perquisite of the officers and had always been larger in Madras than in Bengal". The Directors ordered that "the off-reckonings of the three Armies (Madras, Bengal and Bombay) should be thrown into a common fund and divided sequally. This had a direct effect in reducing the emolument of the Madras Army, and it created a very natural feeling of irritation". (*The White Mutiny*. By Sir Alexander Cardew, London, 1929, p. 9). Thirdly, the Company army officers resented the privileges given to the Royal army officers. "In

the early days of the Company's Army, a King's officer was entitled to supersede and take command of any officer of the Company of the same rank, however senior in age and standing.... In 1788 orders were issued giving officers of the Company equality in rank with those in the King's regiments, but the matter had not been fully settled even as late as 1807". (Cardew, op. cit, p. 9). Fourthly, there was resentment at the abolition of the Bazaar Fund, a tax which officers commanding cantonments had levied on the shops within their jurisdiction.

The army was seething with unrest due to these reasons. "The position was charged with possibilities of danger and it needed little to produce a crisis". It fell to Sir George Barlow, who succeeded Bentinck, to face the storm. Falconar, as Chief Secretary for a time, had his hands full. The India Office records (*Home Miscellaneous Series*, edited by S. C. Hill, London, 1927) contain the many official letters he wrote to, and received from, commanding officers in the garrisons and from other persons.

2. As General Agent for Monopoly and Sale of Salt.

3. The curious case of Mr Thomas Snodgrass (or Snodgras, as Falconar spells the name in this entry) is discussed in the introduction. In 1805 he finally left India. The Government had permitted him to stay in Madras "without employ" from 1800 to 1804, when they declared him "out of the Service". He had remained twenty-seven years in India and, though his official salary was very moderate, he had accumulated a large fortune.

Falconar has a word after "Snodgras". It is impossible to make it out.

4. Cornwallis was persuaded, against his better judgment, to come to India again as Governor-General, this time in succession to Wellesley. He was sixty-six years old and ill. "Swellings in the feet and increasing weakness of body had been apparent for some little time". He was the oldest English statesman to take up office in India. He himself said that his decision to come to India was a "desperate act".

He took passage on the Medusa and, on his way to Calcutta, called at Madras to meet Bentinck. He landed under salute at the Sea Gate of Fort St. George. He was received with full military honours. The British inhabitants then presented him with an address. It bore 214 signatures. It was as follows;

"My Lord,—We the undersigned, inhabitants of Madras, beg leave to offer to your Lordship our most sincere congratulations on your Lordship's safe arrival in India to take upon yourself again, at this momentous period, the government of these valuable possessions. The signal advantages which the British Empire derived from the justice, wisdom and moderation that so conspicuously characterised your Lordship's former Administration are impressed on the minds of all, and, while we admire the pure and exalted patriotism which has impelled your Lordship to undertake the arduous duty committed to your charge, and to sacrifice to the public good that repose to which a life spent in the highest offices and most important duties of our country had afforded so just a claim, we cannot suppress the effusions of gratitude to our most gracious Sovereign for his parental interest in the welfare and happiness of his loyal and faithful subjects in India, evinced by his selecting for this great trust a nobleman of your Lordship's transcendent talents and virtue. Actuated by these feelings we approach your Lordship with the expression of our unfeigned respect, and of our most ardent wishes for the continued honour and prosperity of your Lordships's Government".

Cornwallis said in the course of his reply,

"No circumstance could be more gratifying to my feelings than the assurance which you give me that my former endeavours to promote the welfare and prosperity of the valuable possession of Britain in the East are still honoured with your favourable recollection. The only encouragement that I could have, at my advanced period of life, to undertake again the arduous task to which it has pleased His Majesty and the Honourable Company to call me was founded on the hope that the principles by which my former conduct was uniformly regulated would not yet be

forgotten, either by the subjects of Britain or by the Native Princes or Powers of Hindustan".

A few days later Cornwallis sailed for Calcutta.

5. I have conjecturally restored the scrawled third word in this entry as "Chinnery". "Of all British portrait painters who went East, Chinnery was the last of truly national calibre to settle in India", says Mildred Archer in *India and British Portraiture 1770-1825* (London, 1979, p. 357). George Chinnery, born in 1774, landed in Madras on December 21, 1802. He remained there till 1807, when he was invited to Calcutta. "A number of portraits—miniatures, drawings and oils—can be linked to that period". (Archer, op. cit,. p. 359). He painted several Madras civil servants who were contemporaries of Falconar's like Charles May Lushington in 1803. But no portrait of Falconar's himself has been recorded.

Incidentally, Chinnery also drew local scenes and people. Among these are "Surf boats on the beach, Madras" (circa 1807), "North East view of Fort St. George", 1807, and "South View of the Sea Custom House, Madras", also 1807.

6. Cornwallis had died on October 5 in Ghazipur, now in Uttar Pradesh, on the Ganga. He had assumed office in Calcutta, on July 30 (but his predecessor, Wellesley, did not leave India till August 29). On August 8 he had left Barrackpore, near Calcutta on a visit by State barge to what used to be called the Upper Provinces. He had fallen ill soon after and, on September 29, he had been removed from his beat to a house.

The news was received in Madras on October 31, the date of Falconar's entry. Lady William Bentinck immediately postponed a ball which she was to have given that evening. The next morning the flag in Fort St. George was flown half-mast. In the evening, sixty-six minute guns, corresponding with Cornwallis age, were fired from the fort and from the flag-ship of Rear Admiral Sir Edward Pellew. The next Sunday, November 3, the Chaplain of St. Mary's preached a funeral sermon by the Governor's order. His text was, "And all Judah and Jerusalem mourned for Josiah".

A number of memorials were erected. In Ghazipur was built a "domed quasi-Grecian building" with a marble statue by Flaxman. Another statue was erected in the Calcutta Town Hall.

In Madras it was decided at a meeting held on October 5 under the presidentship of John Oakes, the Sheriff, at the old Exchange (now the Fort Museum) in the fort, that "a Cenotaph be erected to the memory of Marquis Cornwallis, by whose splendid victories and superior wisdom, the British possessions in the East have been eminently benefited; whose political morals have been as strongly marked by their purity as the whole of his conduct through life has been uniformly distinguished by his patriotism and virtue; and who, at that period of existence when most men retire from the fatigues of public business, sacrificed the remains of his valuable life in this distant and exhausting climate to the calls of his king and country".

The cenotaph, which was located near the Nandanam junction of Mount Road, was erected in a garden. It served as the fashionable rendezvous of the Madras Europeans of an evening till South Beach Road was opened in the nineteenth century. The anonymous author of *Sketches of India* (believed to be a Colonel Sherer), which was published in 1810, says of it, "A cenotaph, about four miles of it (Mount Road), has been erected to the memory of Lord Cornwallis; and on the sweep round this monument they (the British residents on a visit there) slowly circle as in the gay ring in Hyde Park at home".

Mrs. Maria Graham, the author of *A Journal of a Residence in India* (1813), already quoted from, has a lively passage on the cenotaph, "The only other public place at Madras (apart from the Pantheon) is the Mount Road, leading from Fort-George to St. Thomas Mount. It is smooth as a bowling-green, and planted on each side with banian and yellow tulip trees. About five miles from the fort, on this road, stands a cenotaph to the memory of Lord Cornwallis. It has cost an immense sum of money, but is not remarkable for good taste; however, I love to see public monuments in any shape to great men. It is the fashion for all the gentlemen and ladies of Madras to repair in their gayest equipages, to the Mount Road, and after driving

furiously along, they loiter round and round the Cenotaph for an hour, partly for exercise, and partly for the opportunity of flirting and displaying their fine clothes, after which they go home, to meet again every day in the year".

The Cenotaph was, early in the twentieth century, removed to First Line Beach, (now called Rajaji Salai). What survives today is an empty rotunda.

There is another rotunda, also empty, in the fort. The author of *Sketches in India* says, "In the centre of a small square, surrounded with handsome buildings, stands a fine marble statue of Lord Cornwallis". This statue is now in the Fort Museum.

1806

1. The famous battle of Trafalgar was fought on October 21, 1805. Nelson completely crushed the French fleet under Villeneuve and, for the rest of the Napoleonic wars, the French naval power was out of the picture. But Nelson himself died.

2. The Tawkers were a leading mercantile family in south India in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. It is clear from Falconar's entry that they had set up in business in Madras even in the seventeenth century. Nilakanta Tawker figures in the diaries of Ananda Ranga Pillai (Vol XI of Price and Dodwell's edition, p. 454).

3. This was the Vellore "mutiny". The sons and other relatives, with their retainers, of Tippu Sultan were then living in Vellore. The British thought that some of them were plotting to regain power. In addition, the sepoys were estranged by some military regulations respecting the turban and the shaving of the chin which, they believed, would end in their conversion to Christianity.

The "mutiny" broke out on July 10, the date Falconar gives. A number of European soliders and civilians were killed. Colonel Fancourt, the commander of the garrison, was the first victim.

Colonel Rollo Gillespie rushed to Vellore from Arcot and, with the help of guns, blew open the fort gates. He recaptured the fort in a few hours.

4. The pilgrimage to Tirupathi is a time honoured institution. Here is an indication that a Madras man, apparently a servant of Falconar's, performed it in 1806.

5. William Thackeray was then Junior Member of the Board of Revenue. Four years later he became Chief Secretary to Government.

1807

1. Charles Harris was made acting Member of the Board of Revenue.

2. Minto, Cornwallis' successor as Governor-General, disembarked in Madras on his way to Calcutta, where he assumed charge of the government on July 31 from Sir George Barlow, who had been acting in the post. In Madras Minto met his third son, John Edmund Elliott, who was in the civil service. Appointed his father's private secretary, he accompanied him to Calcutta.

3. The Directors of the East India Company recalled Bentinck, censuring him for what they considered his failure in regard to the Vellore "mutiny" They said in a resolution, "Though the zeal and integrity of our present Governor of Madras, Lord William Bentinck, are deserving of our approbation, yet being of opinion that circumstances which have recently come under our consideration render it expedient for the interests of our service that a new arrangement of our Government of Fort St George should take place without delay, we have felt ourselves under the necessity of determining that his Lordship should be removed, and we do hereby direct that Lord William Bentinck be removed accordingly"

Bentinck ceased to be Governor on September II He complained that the Directors had acted without "waiting for the explanation of the officials accused", and also said no arrangements had been made for his passage to Europe. When he left on the Pitt, it was only because he had, on family grounds, appealed to Pellew, the Admiral on the station.

Craddock, the Commander-in-Chief, also was removed from his post.

4. There were two "orphan asylums" in Madras at the time, one for male, the other for female, children of British soldiers. Both were set up in the 1780's, but by separate means. The Male Asylum developed out of a charity school that used to function in Fort St. George, while the Female Asylum originated in an appeal by Lady Campbell, the wife of Sir Archibald Campbell, the Governor, for subscriptions.

The Male Asylum was located in the Egmore Redoubt, on the site, or thereabouts, of the Egmore railway station. It appeared to have been a curious building when adapted to civilian needs. It was swept away when the railway station was built. The first Superintendent of the asylum was Dr. Andrew Bell, who formulated the so called "Madras school of education" (There is an account of this in *Memories of Madras*, by Sir Charles Lawson, 1905). The Female Asylum was located on Poonamallee High Road, in Chetput.

The diaries which Falconar, and Campbell too, used were "compiled and published for the benefit of the Male Asylum and printed at the Asylum Press by the Boys of the Charity". The press was set up at the instance of the Rev. R. H. Kerr. "He remarked that printing as conducted at Madras was a monopoly and its cost exorbitant, and stated that his scheme, besides providing useful training for the orphans would diminish the cost of printing work for the Government by one half". The Government, by resolution on May 16, 1800, resolved to support the scheme and authorised Kerr "to purchase Types of the European and Native Languages, for which purposes the requisite Advances will be made on his application to the Secretary to Government".

Henry Love says, "From this Press emanated the Madras Male Asylum Press Almanc, a useful publication which endured for many years, and, indeed, is still issued as the Lawrence Asylum Press Almanac" (Love's book was published in 1913). The Lawrence Asylum Press was located in the red brick building on Mount Road, Madras, close to Higginbotham's.

1808

1. Robert Alexander was appointed Second Member of the Board of Revenue.

1809

1. Lieutenant-General Hay Macdowall (Falconar omits the second "1" in the name) had succeeded Craddock as Commander-in-Chief, Madras, on September 17, 1807. He had held command in Sri Lanka, where his part in the first Kandyan war of 1803 was inglorious. From the day he landed in Madras he was in contention with the civil Government of Sir George Barlow, Bentinck's successor.

A man with a grievance, he fomented the officers' revolt Lt-Col. Munro incurred his dislike and against him he discharged the thunders of his office. Munro had been arrested at his instance, but the Government had ordered his release. The General took his revenge by issuing a General Order just before he left India in which he "reprimanded" Munro. He also made reflections on the Government.

His ship, the Lady Jane Dundas, was lost with all hands near the Cape of Good Hope.

2. Major Thomas Boles, the Deputy Adjutant-General, had signed Macdowall's General Order. He was suspended from the service until the Directors should decide the issue. Lt-Colonel F. Capper, the Adjutant General, was suspended the next day.

3. Batley, or Barrett, was, despite his name, a Portuguese. He had been Dewan to Umdat-ul-Omrah. He was deeply involved in the disputes that broke out following the Government's decision to investigate whether forged bonds issued by the Nawabs were in existence. A complicated imbroglio followed. Each group accused the other of submitting forged bonds. Many trials were held. In one of these Batley was convicted of having uttered a forged bond. Falconar sat on the jury.

4. In another phase of the imbroglio, the Government ordered that R. A. Maitland, Thomas Parry and Josiah Marshall leave India immediately. There was already a deportation order against Parry, and it was now revived. Still, he did not leave India. He died near Parangipettai in August, 1824.

5. The Governor-General came to Madras to oversee the steps taken after the officers' mutiny had run its course. He remained for no less than fourteen months.

INDEX

THE BOOK

The eighteen diaries edited here seem to be the first of their kind to appear in print. All but one of them were kept by Alexander Falconar, who retired as acting Chief Secretary to the Madras Government in 1811. The other belonged to Matthew Campbell, an artillery Lieutenant. It is dated 1823.

While the journals or diaries of two Governors of Madras have been published, none which some of the hundreds of Madras Government officials down the decades might have kept has appeared. Falconar's diaries themselves were discovered four years ago by fortunate accident.

These diaries contain some historical information. The very first entry pertains to the beginning of the third Mysore war. There are references to the Nawabs of the Carnatic, to important personages like Cornwallis and Mornington, to Governors of Madras, and to little known incidents like looting in Madras before the fourth Mysore war.

Campbell, a high-spirited young soldier, provides another view of British India. He makes bets, he borrows and repays, he jots down a recipe for milk punch. Altogether a very different character from the grave and domesticated Falconar.

Rs. 50

THE EDITOR

The editor has written two books on Madras history; *The Founding of Madras* (Orient Longman's, 1977) and *Fort St. George* (Tamilnad State Department of Archaeology, 1980). His work on the Nawabs of the Carnatic is awaiting publication.

He is also the author of eleven books on art history. Many of these have been published by the Tamilnad and Andhra Pradesh State Departments of Archaeology.

A retired Assistant Editor of the *Indian Express*, Madras, he has been contributing articles and papers on a variety of cultural and historical topics to a number of newspapers, magazines and learned journals in the past forty years. His weekly columns, "Maypole" and "Coral strand" are popular. He was a Fellow of Hong Kong University in 1980.

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